ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 28682—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12 0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14 10
24-4	13-2		24-4	13-2
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
†	SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.L.	KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th „
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th „
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st „
					Friday.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellon	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cososvich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*, Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 5th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,675 tons, on the 6th March, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,983 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
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STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
WAROONGA	2,500	31st March.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March 1892. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	22nd March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 3, 1892.

THE DENTISTS' TOOTH POWDER.

Recommended and Prescribed by the Eminent Dentists,

MESSRS. BROMLEY and CAMPBELL, for Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth. It is a pleasant and fragrant Dentifrice, leaving a refreshing coolness in the mouth, and is unequalled for sweetening the breath and preserving the Teeth.

Per Box, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERS.

SUN HATS AND HELMETS OF RELIABLE QUALITY ONLY.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Regulation White Doe Covered Sun Helmets, Felt Bodies, covered with finest White Doe, Silk Lined, Light and Pliable, and of the very best quality and finish	18 0	20 0
Ornaments for the above: Treble Gilt, Best Quality—		
Infantry Officers, per set	14 8	16 0
Cavalry and Artillery, per set	15 0	17 0
Grey Felt Helmets, with Patent Air Chamber, Double Felt throughout, soft and yielding to the head, of extreme lightness combined with splendid protection	15 0	17 0
Brown Canvas Shikari Sun Hats, an extraordinary strong and durable Hat, recommended for District use	11 0	12 8
White Drill Universal Sun Hats, made of fine White Drill on Felt Bodies, Green Lined	11 0	12 8
The "Dr. Tuson," Celebrated Grey Felt Sun Helmet, Double Grey Felt throughout, including Brim, and well ventilated	11 0	12 8
The "Madras" Double Grey Felt Sun Hat, with protruding Air Chamber, made of extra Stout Felt and therefore very durable	15 0	17 0
Grey Felt Terai Hats, Double and Soft, well ventilated, and the latest improved shape	8 8	9 8
Do. do. in better qualities	14 0	16 0
Ladies' Grey Felt Patent Air Chamber Helmets, extremely light and comfortable to wear, Silk lined, well padded, and highly finished	13 8	15 0
Ladies' Grey Felt Terai Hats, Double and Soft, well ventilated, and fashionable shape	8 8	9 8
Do. do. in better qualities	14 0	16 0

PUGGREES.

White Muslin Puggrees of good length, with Fancy Striped Ends	0 12	0 14
White Muslin Puggrees, with White Silk Stripes	1 8	1 12
White Muslin Puggrees, with old Gold Striped Ends	2 0	2 4
Navy Blue, Brown, Grey, and White Silk Puggrees, with Brilliant Gold Ends	3 8	4 0
Pure China Silk Puggrees, Spotted White on Navy Blue Ground	4 0	4 8
Twilled Brown Silk Puggrees	3 0	3 8

SUPERIOR GENT'S FELT HATS.

MESSRS. LINCOLN BENNETT & Co., BEST QUALITY, IN THE MOST STYLISH SHAPES.

Black, Hard, Round Crown Felt Hats		8 0	9 0
Brown do.	do.	8 0	9 0
Light Brown do.	do.	8 0	9 0
Manilla do.	do.	8 0	9 0
Black, Hard, Square	do.	8 8	9 8
Brown do.	do.	8 8	9 8

Fancy Tweed Cloth Caps in great variety, from Cash Rs. 1-8, Credit, Rs. 1-12, to Cash, Rs. 3, Credit Rs. 3-8 each.

Gold Initial Letters for Fastening in Hats or Helmets, Cash, 6 Annas per doz. Credit, 7 Annas per doz.

Hat Guards, of Best Black Silk Cord, with secure Fastener. Cash, 6 Annas each. Credit, 7 Annas each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—Owing to decline in Exchange our Advertised and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from January 21st, 1892.

CUTCH SILVER

FOR PRESENTS and PRESENTATIONS.—Far and away the Finest and Best in the Market. Pretty Tea Sets, Cream Ewers, Sugars, Claret Jugs, Goblets, Card Cases, Bomboniers, Cigarette Cases, etc.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

THE NEW STYLES FOR 1892. "IMMENSE CHOICE." ALL TEXTURES.

"THE BEST GOODS"
"AT LOWEST PRICES."

DRESS SUITS......... "SUPERIOR
VISITING SUITS......FIT AND
LOUNGE SUITS......FINISH."

"SPECIALITE."—*ON RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.*

HOAR & CO., { CASH TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
CHRYSAROBINE SOAP
Trade Mark
OR
GOA POWDER SOAP,

Specially Prepared with Kemp's Goa Powder for
RINGWORM,
DHOBIES' ITCH,
and every form of
PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

By the use of this Soap the above complaints are quickly and painlessly cured.

Until the discovery of the extraordinary properties of Chrysarobine, numerous medicines, both Native and European, had long been tried by medical men with indifferent success; and patients underwent years of suffering without obtaining relief. An English Surgeon has informed the proprietors that he suffered from the disease for four years; he visited England for medical advice, and could not obtain any relief. He was at last induced to try Chrysarobine, and in fourteen days his disease had entirely disappeared. Cases are constantly coming under notice, in which a few days' application has cured diseases of many years' duration. Indeed, Chrysarobine now is regarded by natives of India (who are specially liable to the disease) of all classes as an Infallible Remedy for Indian Ringworm.

Per Tablet, as. 8; per Packet of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3 8	„

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
„ 2	„ 3 12	„

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.

The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring strength that has been lowered by disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES,
AT
THORPE & CO.'S
IN
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Ceylon Flannel, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, and Rug Straps.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.

HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

THORPE AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

"TRUSTWORTHY" HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

"EXTRA LIGHT" HELMETS, Covered Drab Felt, Cash or V. P. P. ....Rs. 10 0

"SHIKAR or HUNTING Sun Hats, Brown Canvas, Cash or V. P. P. .... „ 5 0

LADIES' PITH HATS, with Puggree, Cash or V. P. P. .... „ 5 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY *FETES*, MALABAR POINT,

IN AID OF VARIOUS CHARITIES,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME
FOR THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892.

Entrance, Rs. 3; Season Ticket-holders free.
Children over 12 years of age, As. 4. Under 12, As. 2.

4-30 P. M.
OPENING RECEPTION.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
GRAND FANCY BAZAAR,
CONSISTING OF 4 STALLS,
Under the Management of
H. E. LADY HARRIS. | MRS. HOGG.
MRS. ARNOTT. | MRS. BREUL.
All in Fancy Costume.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
THE CAFE CHANTANT,
AND "CROFTERS' ARMS."
(In the Eastern Verandah and Theatre Royal),
Under the Direction of Miss Croft,
Assisted by all the Musical Talent of Western India.

4-30 TO 6 P.M.
RIFLE COMPETITION,
(On the Range Back Bay Sea Shore),
UNDER THE CONTROL OF
MAJOR and MRS. VON DONOP,
Assisted by the Flower of the Bombay Army.
AFFINITY STAKES
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
THE WONDERFUL DIPPING WELL AND WHEEL OF FORTUNE,
Under the Superintendence of
Mrs. POTTINGER.

6 P.M.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
THEATRE ROYAL,
(In the Dining Hall)
BY
POONA AMATEURS,
"CRAZED, AN ABSURDITY," IN ONE ACT.
A GRAND CHAMBER OF MYSTERIES,
Under the Superintendence of
MRS. DIMMOCK, and assisted by MR. PESTONJEE N. WADIA.
All the Latest Wonders of the World.
MERRY-GO-ROUNDS,
MAGICIANS AND CONJURORS, &c.,
FOR CHILDREN.
7 P.M.
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

A TABLE D'HOTE DINNER will be held at the "Crofters' Arms," Malabar Point, in connection with the Fancy Fete, on the evening of TUESDAY, the 8th inst., between the hours of 7-45 and 9 p.m. Any Gentlemen wishing to make up parties will much oblige by sending their names and the number of their guests to the Manager at least 24 hours before the Dinner. Early applications are invited as the space available will not accommodate more than 100. A carefully considered *Menu* is being prepared, and none but the choicest of Wines will be provided.

We believe the Dinners provided by the Management of the Crofters' Arms compare favourably with those of any other Restaurant.

J. FOWLE, Captain,
Agent and Manager, Crofters' Arms,
Malabar Point.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH.
UNDER THE SOLE DIRECTION OF
PROFESSOR DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD,
M.A., OXON.

MANAGERIAL CARD.

The Management desire to announce in reply to the innumerable inquiries that are pouring in as to the date of the Opening Recital in Bombay, that it will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7TH,
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.

Arrangements are now completed, which will render the forthcoming recitals the most complete, convincing and all-satisfying exemplification of this—the greatest wonder the World has ever seen, that the Management and the Public alike can desire.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT would impress upon the Public that this the latest Machine specially made for Exhibition purposes only, may be distinctly heard at the end of the largest building. And must not be confounded with the type of Phonograph shown here some 18 months ago to hear which the Public were compelled to listen through Ear-tubes.

The most marvellous achievement of the ingenuity of man.

The most startling development of physical science.

The most stupendous accomplishment the World has ever seen.

The simultaneous introduction to the Bombay Public of this—the marvel of an age in which but little excites—surprise, at moment when it is awakening the wonder of the old World, is a matter for congratulation.

It should be remembered that the latest Phonograph, by means of its own mechanism, actually reproduces with startling verisimilitude the human voice, so that the spoken utterances of the great will endure through all time.

For the first time the actual voice of Mr. Gladstone and other Great Statesmen, Poets, Singers, Instrumentalists, and Bands will be heard in Bombay with a fidelity that will admit of no possible question.

The possibilities of the Phonograph are not limited by time, or space, nor can its records be obliterated. A thousand years from hence the voices of the people of to-day will speak again. A single speech may be reproduced ten thousand times ten thousand.

The voices of the LIVING and the DEAD will mingle in Futurity.

"O! for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

STRIKING CONSENSUS OF OPINION ON EDISON'S LATEST TALKING MACHINE.

Sydney Morning Herald :—

"There is something decidedly startling to hear a reproduction of the human voice come from a machine of such a form and make, and it borders on the supernatural to hear this and the music which emanates from Edison's invention. The sound of the voice (MR. GLADSTONE'S) was distinctly audible over the whole of the hall."

Melbourne Argus :—

"Of all the startling and wonderful innovations emanating from the creative faculties of the inventors of the present century, the Phonograph of Thomas Alva Edison may certainly claim to rank very high. To hear a reproduction of the human voice words uttered, thousands of miles away at a considerable time past, holds the listener spellbound."

Adelaide Register :—

"During each and every item the large, crowded audience sat breathless, and applauded with wonderful vigour. It was quite a study to watch the expressions of the audiences as the first sounds issued from the immaculate talker. When Mr. Gladstone's message to Lord Carrington was distinctly wound off, the machine, the success of the Phonograph, was assured."

The Box Plan is now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices of Admission :—Rupees 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Soldiers in Uniform Half-price.

WM. A. JINKINS, Manager.

NOTICE.

VISITORS to the BAZAAR and FANCY FETES to be held on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th Instant, at Malabar Point, are informed that the LOWER GATE only of GOVERNMENT HOUSE will be available for INGRESS and EGRESS.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd March, 1892.

CONCENTRATED
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1892.
SOIREE DE LUXE
AND
GRAND COMMAND
PERFORMANCE.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
LORD HARRIS, G. C. S. I.,
LADY HARRIS AND PARTY.
SPECIAL AND RECHERCHE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MDLLE. SCHERAZADE,
THE MOST COURAGEOUS AND BEAUTIFUL LADY LION TAMER IN THE UNIVERSE.
LATELY ARRIVED FROM LORD GEORGE SANGER'S GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.
TO-NIGHT
THE LION QUEEN
AND THE 4 MAGNIFICENT NUBIAN LIONS.
TO-NIGHT
PROF. BEAUMONT (Saver of over 70 lives)
AND LITTLE ALICE,
CHAMPION CHILD DIVER OF THE WORLD.
IN THEIR GREAT AQUATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
TO-NIGHT
GRAND HIGH VAULTING DISPLAY
By the ACROBATS of the TROUPE over 4, 6, 8, and 10 Horses.
HEADED BY DAN FEELY,
CHAMPION HIGH LEAPER and DOUBLE SOMERSAULTER.
MADAME FILLIS and her beautiful Arab Gelding ALLEY SLOPER, accompanied by her
PRETTY FLIGHT OF PIGEONS,
ALL THE BEST ACTS OF THE TROUPE.
The Clowns, WALLETT, FRISKY, FREDDY, TOMMY, FEELEY and AGOUST IN NEW COMICALITIES.
THE GREAT CHARLTON TROUPE OF COMIC AND FANCY SKATERS, &c., &c.
BOOK EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
No Half Price to the Evening Performances.
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 4 P. M.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.
Owing to FILLIS' Immense Repertoire, the Circus Programme must at the end of this week make way for the WILD WEST and ROMAN HIPPODROME.
ZENANA GALLERY FOR NATIVE LADIES, COMFORTABLY FITTED UP, IS NOW ERECTED.
RUPEES 3 PER SEAT.
BOOKING OFFICE OPEN
From 9 A.M. till 12, and from 2-30 P.M. till 5-30 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks at Current Rates.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

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	Rs.	a.
THACKER'S REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF India, with Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and General Index. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form Rs. 5; on roller	8	0
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Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

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GRAND NIGHT.

LADIES' SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do.	5 to 7 p.m.
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Admission Re. 1 with use of Skates.
An Excellent Brass Band is in Attendance.

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Vessel.	Captain	Tons	H. P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck,	4,100	500	5th May 1892.

THIS Steamer is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1892.

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A PAIR of thoroughbred, smooth haired, tan colour, good tempered, GERMAN BOAR HOUNDS, two years old, and thoroughly acclimatized, born on board a German vessel in the Calcutta Port, the male now stands 30 inches high, though not fully developed. Price, the pair............Rs. 700

Apply to T. HILL, 13½, Esplanade E, Calcutta.

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DEAR SIRS,—WITH reference to the Proceedings taken by you against me for selling or exposing for sale MAGENTA DYE in ½ pound Tins, bearing your well-known Trade Mark, consisting of a Label, bearing the device of a CROCODILE and the words "Sole Importers, W. & A. GRAHAM and Co. Bombay," thereon, I now beg to express my great regret at having thus infringed your Rights, and in consideration of your waiving all your Civil rights against me for having sold such MAGENTA DYE in manner aforesaid, I hereby undertake that I will not again sell or expose for sale any Dye bearing such Label as aforesaid or any colourable imitation thereof, directly or indirectly, and whether in my own name or in the names of others. I also further undertake to remove in the presence of any person or persons deputed by you for that purpose all the Labels complained of from the Tins in my possession or under my control. I have this day paid you the full amount of the costs, which you have incurred in connection with the abovementioned Legal Proceedings, and I now authorise you to publish this APOLOGY, and undertaking in any manner you may think proper.—Dated this 1st Day of March, 1892.

(સહી.) ઇસમાલ હાજી દશકત આમારા,
i.e., ESMAL HAJEE.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY ESTABLISHED himself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR at 9, Church Gate Street.

FRANK L. McAFEE.

1st March, 1892.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

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A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with full knowledge of Pumping Machinery. Also a good FITTER. Also a MINER, competent for all Shaft Work. Salaries according to qualification.

Apply with copies of certificates to

THE MANAGER,
Mysore Haruhalli Gold Mining Co.,
Arsikere via Dharwar.

NOTICE.
TO MERCANTILE, MARINE OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

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MAURICE BEAN, Capt., I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 26th Feb., 1892.

ENAMELLED STEEL WARE.

AGENT WANTED for a large German Manufactory of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils, iron signs, &c., who is to have the SOLE AGENCY and SALE on his own account.

The works are well renowned all over the World and will give full facilities to do a large and profitable business, but the Agent must necessarily dispose of large Capital. Offers with full particulars to be sent to U. D., 797, care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Berlin, S. W.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, all the MACHINERY of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, at Tank Bunder, consisting of Boilers, Engines, Donkeys, various sorts of Saws, and Sawing Machinery, Finishers, Lathes, Pulleys, Shafting, &c., &c. Apply to

HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE,
At the Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, or at the Blue Mills, Gurupdeo.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hyderabad or Secunderabad, on March 15th, twenty-two (22) ELEPHANTS, the property of the Mysore Government. These are all young, in good condition, well trained, and of various sizes. Ten (10) are males ranging from eight (8) feet in height down to calves. Five (5) of the males are handsome tuskers. The Elephants will be on view at the place of auction five (5) days before the sale.

2. TERMS. Half purchase amount to be paid at time of auction, and the balance within twenty-four hours, failing which the animal may be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

3. All possible assistance will be given to buyers from a distance to take their Elephants by rail in special trucks.

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G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddas, Mysore.
Mysore, 20th Feb., 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LOST.—On the Race Course on the 1st of March, Rs. 1,000 in NOTES of 10 Rs. each, numbered S-05 56601-56700. Any one returning same or giving information that will lead to the recovery of same will receive Rs. 100 reward. Apply Printers.

PEARSE & CO.'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Highly recommended.—12 years old. Matured in Sherry Casks. Per bot. Re. 1-12. Special quotations to Trade. Apollo Street, Bombay.

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TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT, over E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR No. 73. Apollo Street. Apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

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THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry., Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—it is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

ANNEALED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS. —New Patent Process. Can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Practical Billiard Table makers. Prices on application.

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ON VIEW, for 4 days only, at Mr. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO, Swiss Lodge, Cumballa Hill Imperial Photographs of the YOUNG PRINCES of H. H. the GAEKWAR of Baroda.

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REST	"	20,000

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

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A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Fete, Malabar Point, 4 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game of polo, to-day, at 5 o'clock.

Yacht Club Dance.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 7th instant.

Edison's Latest Phonograph.—An exhibition of the latest Edison's phonograph will open at the Novelty Theatre, on Monday next.

The Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.—As it is found impossible to hold the fancy fete on Saturday, the 12th, it will be held on Saturday, the 5th March, as previously advertised.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrol, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvi, per extra s.s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 5th instant.

Another Hindu Phonographer.—Mr. Harischandra A. Talcherkar, of the Wilson College, has obtained a certificate of proficiency in Pitman's shorthand, and has been admitted as a member of the National Phonetic Society of London.

Bombay Swimming Club.—The race for the Club Cup and Silver Medal was competed for yesterday morning, at the Back Bay Baths, and was won by Mr. H. S. Hyde (8 secs. start) Messrs. G. W. Claridge (25 secs.), and D. A. Pinder (37 secs.), being second and third respectively.

A Child robbed.—Luxman Kashinath, residing at Mooghbhat Road, has reported to the police that on Wednesday evening, whilst his child, about five years of age, was playing in the street in front of his house, somebody robbed the child of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 5.

The Standard Insurance Co.—The Standard Insurance Company, whose head office is at Edinburgh has just issued an exquisitely-printed advertisement card, illustrative of Prince's Street in that city. The picture represents the scene at sunset, and its reproduction is an undoubted work of art.

Parsee Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis Championship.—The last match of the first ties fell through owing to S. C. Setna having been unavoidably prevented from taking part in it. The second ties of this tournament commence this evening (Friday) with a match between D. D. Kanga and D. M. Dustur, and will be finished off by Monday next.

Parsee Gymkhana.—We are asked to remind intending competitors in the forthcoming Gymkhana sports that the entries will be closed to-morrow, after which double entrance fees will be charged. Persons qualified to compete are requested to send their applications with the entries immediately to the Secretary of the Sports Committee, at Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Goculdas Tejpal Anglo-Vernacular School.—H. H. the Rao of Kutch will distrubute prizes this afternoon, at five o'clock, to the successful pupils of the Goculdas Tejpal First Grade Anglo-Vernacular School, Goculdas Tejpal Seminary, and the Goculdas Tejpal Sanskrit College at the bungalow of the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School, Gowalia Tank All interested in the Goculdas Tejpal charities are cordially invited to be present.

A Negligent Driver.—On Wednesday night, a horse of a hack victoria got his leg over one of the shafts, and while one Oomer Abdoolla was trying to put the leg back the brute turned round and bit Oomer severely on his left arm, fracturing it. The driver, on seeing this, jumped off the coachbox, and ran away leaving the horse and the carriage to take care of themselves on the Frere Road. The police took charge of the horse and the victoria and took the unfortunate Oomer to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. The police are searching for the victoria-driver.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Mere Angot	Lecocq
Overture	Military	Mendelssohn
Valse	Daheim	Gung'l
Song	The Star of Bethlehem	Adams
Reminiscences of Benedict		Godfrey
Mazurka	Mysthonfest	Herrman.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Fall from a Window.—On Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, a Hindu, named Bapoo Koosha, aged 50 years, while under the influence of liquor accidentally fell out of a window of his house, at Kimpta Street, from a height of 25 feet. He was seriously injured, his skull being factured, and he was immediately removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries caused by the accidental fall out of a window, while under the influence of liquor.

Thana Municipal Election.—During the whole of Tuesday there was a great bustle of voters in front of the Municipal Office and the adjoining streets in Thana. This year an unusual interest was manifested in the election. The following gentlemen, out of 19 candidates, are returned :—Dr. Lazarus Abraham, 261 votes ; Mr. Mahadeorao R. Nadkarni, 220 ; Mr. Bapoojee Jamsetjee Nazir, 206 ; Mr. Luxman B. Joglekar, 188 ; Mr. Vinayek R. Gokhale, 188 ; Mr. Motilall Hurgovindass, 185 ; Mr. Narayan A. Chitre, 177 ; Mr. Ramchundra Padmakur, 173 ; Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji, 163 ; and Mr. Jamnadass Jeuherdass, 160. The election was well contested and the successful candidates are all popular men.

Alleged poisoning by a Wife.—Last night, a Hindu, named Rama Viotba, about 25 years of age, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, apparently suffering from poisoning. Rama, who was quite conscious, alleged that his wife had administered to him poison mixed in the rice which was served to him at dinner, because she wanted to get rid of him. Rama said that he took only one morsel of the food, when, owing to its peculiar taste he became suspicious and refrained from partaking of it further. He at once began vomitting and fancying that he detected traces of poison in the food, he reported the matter to the police. The remaining food was taken to the Hospital for analysis. Rama is now out of danger, and the woman is under the surveillance of the police.

Ripon Music Club.—The ninth annual entertainment of the above Club took place, at the Novelty Theatre, on the 28th ultimo. The performance commenced with a musical entertainment, in which some of the members sang Hindustani songs which were loudly applauded. Messrs. Vatcha's Gustasp and Dick's songs were particularly well appreciated by the audience. After this was enacted a play in three acts, entitled *Papi Papin*, by Mr. E. R. Vatcha ; and the manner in which the several actors in the play were applauded amply testified to the satisfactory nature of the performance. Mr. Vatcha took the leading part of Sardar Shiavakhs, and his acting and gestures were admirable. Mr. Mody performed the part of Behram, and his comicalities and acting were loudly applauded. On the whole the performance was a thorough success, and every one desired to have the performance repeated on a future occasion.

Suicides.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at DeLisle Road, touching the death of Mankee, aged 22 years, wife of Dewjee Rama, a carpenter, living at Parel Road. For the last two weeks the deceased had been suffering from small-pox and fever. About five days ago she became delirious, and on Tuesday evening she was missing. A search was made when her body was recovered from a deep quarry which contained water. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during the delirium of fever.—Another inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at DeLisle Road touching the death of Nanee, a Hindu woman, aged 80 years. The deceased had been heard to say she was tired of her life as she had been suffering from illness for some time previously. Yesterday morning she fell into a well at the back of her house, and was drowned. When she was brought up life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Youthful Burglars.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, six Hindu lads whose ages ranged from twelve to twenty-two years, were charged by Inspector Butterfield with housebreaking and theft of a considerable quantity of sugar from a godown in Argyll Road, Mandvee Bunder. Seedeeck Hassan, mooneem to Zackariah Ahmed, appeared to complain, and deposed to finding the bags cut open in the godown, and about Rs. 125 worth of sugar missing. An inspection of the premises led to the discovery of an aperture in the roof through which the culprits had effected their descent upon the bags and their escape by a wastewater pipe. When the matter was reported to the prosecuting officer he remembered the fact of a boy dying a short time previous to the theft of an accidental fall from the same warehouse, and with that information succeeded in running the thieves to earth. The prisoners Sittaram, Mahadoo, Bhewa, Hurry, Rama and Narayan admitted sharing the proceeds from the sale of their spoil. The Magistrate, in convicting them, told Nos. 1 and 2, whose ages appeared to be twelve, that they should be nominally sentenced to undergo hard labour for four months in compliance with the provisions in the Code ; but in substitution of which sentence he committed them to the Sassoon Reformatory for five years. Nos. 3 and 4 to receive eight stripes each with a rattan, No. 5, a sentence of four months with hard labour, and No. 6, who had a previous conviction rigorous imprisonment for one year.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

TRADE MARKS ON COLOURED SATIN GOODS.

BEIER AND KATZ *vs.* JACKERIA HAJEE OOSMAN.

This was an argument on a rule "nisi," granted on the 15th February, 1892, at the instance of the plaintiffs, who sought to restrain the defendants, who carry on business in the piece-goods bazar, from using or causing the use of tickets on colourable imitations of the plaintiff's tickets on coloured satin goods imported into Bombay. Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Framjee Dorabjee, appeared for the defendants, to show cause against the rule.

It appears that the plaintiffs and defendants are importers of coloured satin goods the former also importing other goods, such as brocades, silks, ribbons, &c. In March, 1891, the defendants are alleged to have improperly used, upon coloured satin goods imported by them, an imitation of a trade-mark of the plaintiff's, but desisted from the use thereof shortly after being called upon to do so. The plaintiffs had for many years used as trade-marks on coloured satin goods imported by them from Lyons, a rectangular ticket bearing a device of a horse, together with a circular ticket bearing a device of an animal with a distinctive number. The horse ticket was used on all goods imported by them, but the other ticket was used only upon coloured satins of a certain quality. The marks and the goods were well known in the trade and commanded a higher price than any goods of a similar description imported by other merchants, the trade marks being registered at Lyons. The defendants had been importing from Lyons coloured satin goods of a quality inferior to those of the plaintiffs, in conjunction with one Dadabhoy Bapujee Lam, who was until recently a salesman of the plaintiffs, but who was now acting either in partnership with the defendants or as their commission agent. Defendants permitted their goods to be offered for sale in Bombay in rolls similar in appearance and get-up to those of the plaintiffs, and bearing a rectangular ticket with the device of a horse, together with a circular ticket with the device of an animal with a distinctive number, both printed in colours similar to the plaintiff's tickets ; the whole being an imitation of the rolls imported by the plainliffs, and likely to induce a consumer to believe that the goods were the goods imported by the plaintiffs. In consequence the plaintiffs had suffered in reputation as importers of satin goods, and the sale of their goods had materially decreased.

The defendants denied that the tickets used by them were in imitation of the plaintiff's tickets and disputed their right to restrain them from using the tickets. Lengthy affidavits were used on both sides. His Lordship, after going through the affidavits and hearing the arguments of counsel, dismissed the rule "nisi." The plaintiffs were ordered to bear their own costs, while the costs of the defendants were made costs in the cause.

HIGH COURT.—March 4.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baley.

Application for re-hearing Small Cause Court Suit.

7-776-92—Macfarlane, E and H—Morajee Jootha and another vs Raghunathdas Gopaldas and another.

Appeals for hearing and final Disposal.

702—Chitnis M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—J B D and ; L S F and N—Further hearing.

722—Khunderao M—Bezonjee Jehangir Buxey, vs Ardeshir Jehangir Buxey—Ardeshir H and D—Part heard.

726—H S Dikshit for pauper—Yemna vs Balla Naiken Belgavkerin and another—Balkrishna V N K—Part-heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's reports and costs.

684—Tyabjee and D—Khudiza Begaum and others vs Moheslon and others—Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

230 91—Conroy and B—Muljee Purshotum vs Janbai and others—Chalk, W and S (Part heard.)

241-91—Payne, G and S—Dhondiba Krishnajee and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

151-91—M N Saklatwala for pauper—Gujanand alias Moreshwar Withoba vs Cassibai and others—In person—Macfarlane, E and H, and Khunderao M.

350-91—Macfarlane, E and H—Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee K vs A Taylor and others—Conroy and B.

145-91—Little, S F and N—Mahomedbhoy Umroodin vs Ebrahim Mansoor—Crawford, B & Co.

426-91—Ardasir H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas vs Saraswatibai and another—Payne, G and S.

590-91—Conroy and B—Motichand Parbhoodas vs Nowrojee Framjee Ardasir—Ardesir, H and D.

496-91—Kashinath J Mantri for pauper,—Harichund Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan.

102-91—Tyabjee and D for pauper—Luxmibai vs Balsett Narayen—R Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

27-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangji and others vs The Northern Assurance Co—Payne, G and S. Part heard.

26-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.

28-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.

249-90—Little, S F and N—Frederick Yorke Smith vs The Bombay-Burma Trading Co., Ld.—Craigie, L and O.

58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane, E and H (Part heard).

647-91—Little, S F and N—Goculdass Madhowjee vs Khutri Haroon Oosman—Craigie, L and O.

719-90—Conroy and B—Bai Lakhmibai vs Nanibai—Tyebjee and D.

505-89—Payne, G and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J C Cama, M D and J, P R and K, Crawford, B and Co.

131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwala—Little, S F and N.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a List of Unclaimed Letters at the Post Office, Bombay for February :—

Anderson, Mrs
Arline, N, Miss
Atlass, R H
Alexandria
Allschaul, J
Armstrong, W, Miss
Addee, G
Allen, Miss
Abdul Guffer
Anderson, F
Ayrton, S R
Almon, C F, Lt
Boyd, I
Bur, L
Blanchard, J A
Barker, F S
Bulkeley, Mrs
Baodin Durzee
Brown, T R
Boyadjion, A M, Dr
Barry, A, Dr
Buchner, E M, Miss
Brubl, H
Blake, A, Mrs
Briggs
Barby, N
Brown, L, Mr
Brand, F
Crothwait, J E
Cooper, Mrs
Coutts, Mrs
Castillo, R J
Croft, A, Sir
Crane, H
Cautlee, Dr
Carlander, A
Copenhagel, M
Clements, E, Miss
Christie, J T
Charles, R
Carr, W
Clarke, R T
Cecearene, T
Coper, J W
Cooper, R, Messrs
Diodate, Cauntise
Dickens, W A, Mrs
DeMello, J S
D'Souza, R R
Durant, H
Daunilly, M, Mrs
Drury, F M, Capt
Davidson, W J
Danecy, Mrs
Dewji Samuel
Elliott, F
Ekells, G
Elliott, T
Ellis, H
Evans, L J S
Erance, H R
Furdham, J
Fisher, C F, Dr
Fildman, G
French, Hon'ble Mrs
Foy, W
Feedlee, A
Franklin, J
Good, D
Gransheld, E
Garbuck, W
Grene, Dr
Gerrish, F S
Gibson, E
Grenfield
Guesphe, L
Glen, J M
Giffert, G G
Hurry, A
Herbert, A R K, Brig-Genl
Hayemal, E
Hewlett, Dr
Hill, C G
Hogon, E C
Harrington, P C
Hollick, S, Mrs
Hibbord, J M
Howard, Miss
Hukey, D
Hopkins, N, Mrs
Harvey, A B, Lt
Haughton, H
Harding, O
Induperkash Gangoli
Jardin, N W P
Jenkins, W A
John, A
Jenkinson, J
Jeygumeyer, G R
Kitson, H H
Kilton, T
Karam, G
Khon, S
Knight, G S
Kaba Virchand
Liddiard
Lencoln, C E
Lyall, J B, Sir
Lynn
Lang, J
Leviston, M, Miss
Leslie, A E, Capt
Lawrence, W A
Macpherson, Mrs
Macmillen, A R
Martin, Mrs
Macdonald
McTaygart, W A T
Macdonald, W
Milder, B
Martin, J
Morgan, O V
Morris, J B, Sergt
Maxwell, Miss
Merwanjee E Mistry
McDowgall, E
Macknaught, J M
Nairne, A K
Noris, E J
Nothmerer
Naidu, P V R
Nood, W C
Nurodinath Mookerjee
Newman, F J
Nabob, J
Nares, Capt
Owen, W S
Owaris, R
Pursotam Mulji, Dr
Peares, H
Phipps, E S
Playford, T, Hon
Peris, G
Powell, L C, Miss
Peyarilal
Pereira, Miss
Pereire, A
Pasha, A
Peterson, C H
Power, J H
Premji, A G
Potman, H A
Power, Mrs
Robello, M
Robertson, W
Rajenbutty, A
Ross, B
Rogers, W
Releny, J T
Richardson, W
Reymond, H
Rosenberg, M
Rustom, B S
Rundle, C S, Dr
Rainjhans, G
Robinson, J
Robertson, J A
Ross, F, Miss
Ranger, Surg
Rulenson, C B
Storer, Col
Sursingji of Lathi
Skilhorn, J W
Siliock, J G
Samel, T
Shaik Abdool Stuart
Schill, G, Dr
Syd Beker Hosan
Steele, H G
Shork, M Jan
Steel, J, Dr
Smith, E, Miss
Surandernath Mukerjee
Semo, H Miss
Scharl, S
Shuler, L
Shiffers, A
Smith, C
Syd Aboo Jafer
Stenberg, A F
Smith, Pocy R
Sommers, A, Miss
Taryal, A
Taylor, E B, Miss
Temple, C L, Mrs
Unwin, F
Vurylal Purshotam
Venour
Vegandin, C, Major
Venezeans, D C
Venables, W H
Vidal, G
Wadia, K N
Whitfield, Geo
Ware, H, Miss
Wright, Z A B, Miss
Wilson, T N
Waran, M
Wright, W R
Wyman, A
Walter, Mrs
Whiling, J L, Revd
Wingfield, R, Mrs
Westland, A B
Weughton, A W
Watson, Mrs
Walker, P C
Wetson, Miss
While, G
Wicks, Capt, R E
Watts & Co, Job
Wrigh, A
Yaund, Mrs

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 1st. March 1892 were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 29th. 3 feet against 6 feet 6 inches on 28th. February last year. Rain at Mirpur Batoro 10, Dadu 7 and Johi 2 cents. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi Taluka, where there is scarcity of grass.

Shikarpur.—Crops damaged slightly by frost in 7 talukas. Early wheat in ear. Reaping of rape-seed in 2 and mattar in 1 taluka progressing. Fodder insufficient in 7 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops in fair condition except in Sakrand and Naushahro talukas, where they are attacked by blight. Average rabi produce 12 annas. Condition of agricultural stock poor. Fodder continues scarce.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops damaged by frost ; also blighted in a few villages. Jowari 33 against 50 lbs. last year and bajri 34 against 60 lbs.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops suffering from want of water in Khipra and Sanghar talukas.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 27th. February).—Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Condition of standing crops and agricultural stock good. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 27th. February).—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking commenced. Tobacco cutting progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat and jowari in progress. Outturn of cotton expected to be fair and of other crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Cotton picking and wheat reaping continue. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of wheat, gram, and linseed and threshing of bajri, jowari and tur continue. Preparation of land for next season commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rabi threshing nearly completed in Peint Taluka and in progress in others. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good in 2, average in 5 and bad in 5 talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains still rising in Dindori, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 24th. 1° warm on 25th. and 26th. and nil from 27th to 1st. Vapour in air defective on 24th, 27th and 28th. normal on 25th. 26th. and 29th. and excessive on 1st. Abnormal wind northerly on 26th. and 27th. southerly on 1st. Wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-spreading in progress. Second crops good except at Nagothna, where they are slightly injured by insects. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops begun.

Poona.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops withering for want of moisture. Prospects of rabi crops on the whole fair. Fodder and water-supply insufficient throughout the district, except Junnar and Maval. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Harvesting of rabi crops almost over. Threshing commenced in parts. Ploughing for next season commenced in one taluka. Fodder insufficient in six talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 27th. February).—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in dry land withering. Lands being prepared for the next season. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole fair. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock not good.

Satara.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress in 2 talukas. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Khanapur, Koregaon, Mann, Khatav, Tasgaon and Khandala. Prices slightly fallen in 4 talukas. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Reaping of rabi crops completed. Water generally scarce except near streams. Fodder deficient. People still emigrating with their cattle to other places from Sindgi and Bagevadi talukas. On Professional Agency relief work in Badami Taluka 10 adults with 13 children employed.

Belgaum.—Reaping of late jowari in 3 talukas and harvesting of wheat and gram in parts of five talukas nearly completed. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in four talukas. Cattle distressed. Numbers on works under Professional Agency in Gokak, adults 45, children 33 ; on Civil Agency works in Athni, adults 1,037, children 289, and in Gokak, adults 165 and children 20.

Dharwar.—Late crops withered for want of moisture. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 6 talukas. Harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton in progress. Cotton blighted. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Prices falling in 2, rising in 1, and stationary in 8 talukas. Numbers on Professional Agency works in Navalgund 5,273, on extra Local Board Civil Agency works in Navalgund 4,886. No gratuitous relief. No works started in Gadag and Ron talukas.

Kanara.—Second crop fair on coast. Garden produce doing well.

Rajkot.—Wheat being harvested. Cotton picking progresses in some parts.

Wadhwan.—Prospects of standing cotton crop improved.

Baroda.—Cotton picking in progress. Reaping of wheat begun in Amreli. Poppy juice being gathered, but plants slightly injured by Khakhri. Agricultural stock fair.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

BELGAUM.

The following is a return showing progress of relief works, etc. in the districts affected by scarcity in Belgaum collectorate :—

		RELIEF WORKS.			
District.	Period embraced.	Number.	Class.	Total number of persons employed during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of— Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	Week ending 20th. February 1892.	1	Provincial works under Professional Agency.	319	95 0 0
		12	Local Fund Works under Civil Agency.	8,920	974 12 2

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
* Athni	32	32	18	16	20
Gokak	29	31	17	16	17
Parasgad	28	30	18	18	16
Murgod	30	30	20	18	17

* No poor-houses opened or village relief administered No cholera. No rain. Grain supply plentiful.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

1st round.

E. W. Arundell bye.
C. H. Hill beat A. D. Creagh, 6-2—6-2.
W. C. Symes beat E. Buxton Forman, 6-5—6-3.
C. H. T. Boggs bye.

2nd round.

Arundell beat Hill, 6-2—6-1.
Symes beat Boggs, 6-3—6-4.

final.

Arundell beat Symes, 6-3—6-5.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH.

Professor Douglas Archibald, M. A., Oxon, is announced to exhibit Edison's latest phonograph in the Novelty Theatre, on Monday evening. Unlike those which we have seen here recently, the sounds from this new phonograph can be heard distinctly at the farthest end of the building, no ear tubes being required at all, nor is the sound of the voice subdued ; for the actual voices of leading statesmen, poets, and singers, and the music of instrumentalists and bands will be heard with a fidelity that there can be no mistaking the sounds. Further particulars will be found in an advertisement in another column.

The Rev. W. A. Dickins, M.D., is appointed Chaplain of Nasirabad.

Lieutenant C. D. O. Tanner has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Hyderabad.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On Saturday last one of the Agra Volunteers, elated with the encouragement bestowed on him as a successful marksman by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on the occasion of the distribution of the annual shooting prizes, attempted at a later period of the evening a deed of rash but untimely valour to which since the days of Rome there has been no parallel. Possibly the good cheer provided by the Commanding Officer had something to say to the matter. Be that as it may, shortly after dusk the guard at the Fort gate were surprised by a solitary *khaki*-clad warrior with a drawn bayonet who demanded the instant surrender of the garrison. After some parley the enemy was induced to lay down his arms. And then—here perhaps is a touch of *bathos*—he was sent home by the sergeant on duty to his parents and put to bed. A full report, no doubt, is being prepared for the Secretary of State and the War Office. The age of this truly British member of the Auxiliary Forces is stated to be 13.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 1 was 590, giving a death-rate of 35·62 per annum per thousand as against 23·76 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·04 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 187 died from fevers ; 32, small-pox ; 64, phthisis ; 38, measles ; 1, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 39, diseases of the nervous system ; 81, affections of the respiratory organs ; 16, diarrhœa ; 13, dysentery ; 27, still born ; 39 old age and debility ; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 27 ; Brahman, 22 ; Bhattia 8 ; Hindu of other caste, 297 ; Hindu outcaste, 52 : Musalman, 133 ; Parsee, 27 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 17 ; European, 2 ; Negro-African, 2 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 296 as against 242 the corresponding period of last year, and 284 the average over the past five years.

An Ajmere correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes : —We are having a dull time here. Water is growing more and more scarce, and there is a rumour, how far correct your correspondent knoweth not, that the Railway intend at no very distant date abandoning Ajmere as a centre and moving to some place more plentifully supplied with the life-giving element. The Anasagar lake, you are aware, is now quite dry, but a trench has been dug in it from which a few thousand gallons of water are being pumped daily for railway purposes. The company are not, however, entirely dependent on a local supply, for almost every train that comes in brings a supply of water. The temporary water-supply scheme and the permanent one are both being pushed on as fast as practicable. The former, I understand, is to cost about Rs. 15,000 (from the Pashkar lake) and the latter from the Bandi Nadi, about 2 lakhs. A temporary hospital has been constructed at Kair about 6 miles out of Ajmere, where there is also a Relief Camp. A poor house also is in course of construction in Ajmere. The total number of people employed on relief works during the week ending 20th February was about 82,400, or an average daily of 11,770. The health of the labourers was good, only a few being sick at Kair, among which were a few small-pox patients. Things are not getting on so well at Beawar, but I shall give further particulars next week. The Agent to the G. G. came into Ajmere last Saturday and visited the Kair relief works last Wednesday I hear. There is to be a Ball next Monday.

Speedy promotion must be in store for the Deputy Magistrate of Purneah who, the other day, demanded a special license under the Arms Act for the possession of an old rusty cannon. From time to time such ancient relics are found in and around the old settlement of Calcutta. But the local officials have hitherto missed their chance of adding to the revenue. No doubt, in future, stimulated by the shining zeal of Purneah, they will be equal to a prompt demand for a special license under the Arms Act.

Among the letters received by Mr. Webster after the publication of the report in Madras that he had inherited £40,000, was one modestly requesting "a second-class passage home to join a wife whom it has pleased God not to have permitted me to embrace for the last five years."

During the week ending the 26th ultimo the death-rate in Madras was 37·6 per 1,000 per annum, as against 37·8, the mean of the ten previous years. During the week ending the 19th ultimo the death-rate was 39·6.

A successful experiment has been made at Schrimm, in Germany. Targets were erected behind a wall of snow, six feet broad and five feet high, with a view to ascertaining whether the bullets from the new small arms could penetrate. The question has been splendidly answered, for a relatively large number of shots hit the targets through the snow wall at a distance of 550 yards.

Naturally enough there is already a good deal of speculation as to Mr. Spurgeon's successor. The late pastor's best-known students are the Rev. Archibald Brown, the Rev. William Cuff, and the Rev. E. G. Gange of Bristol. Mr. Brown is regarded in many quarters as the man who should take up Mr. Spurgeon's mantle, but it is unlikely that he will leave his well known work in connection with the East London Tabernacle, Bow.

Prince Soltykoff, who lately lived in England, contracted certain debts while a minor, for which he is now being sued in the English Courts. Unfortunately he cannot be reached, because the Czar, who exercises a paternal control over the younger members of his aristocracy, will not permit him to leave Russia in order to answer these suits. Prince Soltykoff is a man of enormous wealth, with an income of £60,000 a year, but he has expended a good deal of this upon some of his lady friends in England. To one he presented a diamond inserted in a parasol, and either to the same or another a necklace of sapphires and brilliants worth £3,600.

An account of the selection by Mr. Spurgeon of his final restingplace is given in the *British Weekly*, and differs somewhat from the generally received versions. Mr. Spurgeon visited Norwood Cemetery on one occasion with Mr. McMaster, who went to choose a spot for a family vault. Mr. Spurgeon suggested a site, but Mr. McMaster objected that it was too prominent. "No," Mr. Spurgeon said, "it will just do for you." The spot was agreed upon, and then Mr. Spurgeon, turning to the superintendent of the cemetery, said, "Now have you a decent corner where you could put Spurgeon some day ?" A corner was pointed out, and Mr. Spurgeon said, "That will do."

One of the most striking proofs that the present Parliament has lasted too long, observes a home paper, is afforded by the list of Conservative members who are so utterly sick of their Parliamentary duties that they decline to stand again. We believe that the number of the supporters of the Government who have already publicly announced their intention of deserting them at the general election is unprecedented. All this improves the already bright Liberal prospect, since as between two new men in any constituency the fight is more likely to take place on equal grounds and upon the merits of public questions than where the personal claims of an old member can be urged upon his friends in the constituency.

Sir Charles Hall, Q. C., the new Recorder of London, is the second son of the late Vice-Chancellor Hall, and was born in 1843. Educated at Horrow and Cambridge, he entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1862, and was called to the bar four years later. He practised on the home circuit for some twelve years and acquired an extensive business. In 1887 he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, which post he will now relinquish. In 1878 Sir Charles (then Mr.) Hall succeeded Sir Richard Webster as "Tubman" in the Court of Exchequer. Three years afterwards he was made a Queen's Counsel, and in 1889 was one of the delegates for Great Britain at the Washington International Maritime Conference, for which mission he was made a knight. He has represented West Cambridgeshire since 1885, and will stand again at the forthcoming election.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain John Carson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,497 tons, Captain L Baccarani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Honkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and one cabin and 17 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 13 cases opium and 34 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (February 6th), via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Junberg, Revd Roch, Capt Andrews and three deck.

The Bombay and Persia Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for the the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. H. Aga Zenalabadin Shah and four others, Nawab Warse Ali Khan, friend and child. Nawab Hamid Hasan Khan Abdool Aziz Beg and friend, Abdool Rahman bin Ebrahim and friend, one Arab Shaik Abdul Kadir, Mr Sahafbashi and 275 deck.

The French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—H E Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, Brig-Genl Gatacre, Brig-General Hogg, Colonel Carrington, Lt-Col P Leach, Mr Manockjee, Captain Peyton, Captain Smith, Mr Beck, Mr Schneider, Mr and Mrs Rahard, Mr Charpie, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie and child and 89 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents
S.S. C. Munroe	1436	Jones	A	F Muir & Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	B	K Nixon & Co
„ Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
„ Afghan	1439	Golding	D	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Avoca	904	Nacoda	E	A Munji
„ W. Jacket	1404	Care	F	Cursetji and Edulji
„ Umballa	1242	Lewis	H J	M Mackenzie & Co
„ Hajeen	1785	Crawford	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
„ Altonower	1611	Murray	P	T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents
S.S. Indrani	2337	Burkill	1	K Nixon & Co
„ Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ R. Rubattino	3044	Giacomo	3	F Bozzoni
„ Venetia	1608	Creery	5	P & O S N Co
„ Ionia	..	Ionia Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
„ T. Heymann	1550	Pernam	15	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden Feb 24.
	Oriental (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, Feb 6.
	Bisagno (s)	Baccarani	Hongkong, Feb 11.
	Nawab (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Feb 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Clio (s)	Neill	Hull.
	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Hull.
	Coralie (s)	Bennington	Hamburg.

The steamer Hoseinee, Captain Raffin, obtained port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bisagno, for China, &c.
„ Kt. Companion, for Naples and Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
27	Hereford sp	Fox	Demerara, Sept 27.
	Goa s	Herrington	Moulmein, Feb 21.
28	R. I. M. S. Clive	Hewett	Rangoon, Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27.—Steamers Lightning and Mira, and ship Victoria Regina.

Feb. 28.—Steamers Chindwara and Mombassa, and ship Ailsa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

March.
1 Niemen s .... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 3.

From Glasgow.

Asia s—24 cases whisky, John A Kirkbride and Co.
Clan Munroe s—6 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.

From Liverpool.

Britannia s—12 cases silvered plate glass, Esmaljee Tazbhoy; 5 cases silvered plate glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 50 cases sulpuric acid, E D Sassoon and Co.

From London.

Rome s—25 cases port-wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 3 cases gin, 3 cases rum, and 3 cases claret, &c. Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clyde s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

From Hull.

Clio s—200 cases ale, Walter Nutter and Co.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—30 cases brandy, R B Nariman and Co ; 35 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

From Trieste.

Imperatrix s—5 cases clocks, M Gocaldas ; 2 cases stationery, Hajee S Habib ; 27 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee ; 2 cases glassware, B X Furtado and Brother.

From Bremen.

Rome s—13 cases beer, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Rome s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasser and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 3.

For Liverpool.

Ionia s—1,400 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee ; 1,020 cwts bone-meal, Sewjee Buxey and Co ; 150 cwts myrabollams, A Allymahomed ; 600 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa and Co ; 450 cwts wheat, and 1 bale goat hair, L Nupoo ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts bones, H Dharsee ; 185 cwts coir fibre, L Rakhojee ; 68 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co.
Britannia s—40 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 140 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 80 bales wool, Nursey Khatoo ; 110 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Surat s—1 bale woollen carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 7 cwts ivory, A Salmon and Co.
White Jacket s—375 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas ; 29 cwts indigo, Muncherjee Framjee ; 150 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Altonower s—1,941 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co ; 2,008 cwts rapeseed and 3,140 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 6000½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 600 bales cotton, and 600 cwts mustardseed, E Spinner and Co ; 640 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, T Ludha ; 1,600 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Indrani s—1,100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 2,000 lbs shark-fins, R Kaderbhoy.

For Marseilles.

Emir s—115 cwts copra, M H Merally ; 15,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, and 7,033 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co ; 2,970 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.
Britannia s—4,905 cwts castorseed, and 3,993 cwts groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Hajeen s—8,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co ; 150 bales cotton, A Spinner and Co.
R Rubattino s—130 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat and 400½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 90 cwts bones, R Kaderbhoy.

For Hamburg.

Coralie s—2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Longstone s—220 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

For Venice.

Therese Heymann s—400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Therese Heymann s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Hongkong.

Venetia s—500 cwts onions, The Onion Co ; 165 cwts ooplate and 26 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Kaoo ; 75 cwts ooplates, 20 cwts kismiss, 70 cwts olibanum, and 49 cwts bysabole, Yue Lun Ching ; 95 cwts olibanum A Chaghanee and Co ; 22 cwts sharkfins, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 64 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 176 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist and 150 bales cotton. H A Esmall and Co ; 93 bales cotton, N J Abraham ; 105 cwts olibanum, H M Jeeraj.
Malwa s—13 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.
Bisagno s—375 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Venetia s—52 cwts olibanum, A Chaghanee and Co.
Bisagno s—275 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 350 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin.
Malwa s—140 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers ; 150 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 100 bales twist, S Motilal ; 275 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 437 bales twist and 88 bales T cloth, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 100 bales twist, F Mooljee Sons and Co ; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co.

For Kobe.

Venetia s—171 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 25 bales twist and 1,000 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 180 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF MARCH, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

		Wind.		Temperature in Shade			Rainfall.		
Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·839	W S W	5	85·1	61·1	37	..	1·55	−0·74
Agra	29·847	S W	6	88·6	59·6	59	..	0·82	−0·01
Cawnpore	29·826	S W	4	87·0	52·6	57	...	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·802	E S E	3	89·5	60·9	50	..	1·46	−0·11
Jhansi	29·845	W	3	93·5	65·7	48	..	1·39	+0·27
Jacobabad	29·908	N W	7	76·1	39·6	46	..	0·10	−0·16
Karachi	29·933	N W	17	77·0	55·0	46	..	0·38	−0·48
Ajmere	29·917	N W	11	81·2	52·8	70	...	1·19	+0·39
Deesa	29·953	?	16	87·2	52·9	41	..	0·55	+0·18
Rajkote	30·026	W	14	85·9	55·0	63	..	..	−0·50
Veraval	30·013	N N W	13	77·8	58·8	54	..	..	
Neemuch	29·941	W S W	16	86·3	51·3	49	..	0·21	−0·42
Indore	29·9[illegible]7	W	6	90·5	57·1	5[illegible]	..	0·87	−0·13
Saugor	29·908	W S W	6	92·3	60·7	54	..	0·75	−1·73
Jubbulpur	29·908	W S W	2	92·0	59·7	38	..	1·95	−0·22
Hoshangabad	29·939	S S W	6	93·4	60·2	50	..	0·49	−1·15
Khandwa	29·951	W	6	94·2	66·3	61	..	0·34	−0·92
Raipur	29·868	W	5	93·9	67·1	67	0·14	0·33	−1·10
Nagpur	29·878	N	7	96·9	61·4	53	..	0·57	−1·45
Amraoti	29·916	SW	5	96·8	60·8	24	..	0·33	−1·88
Akola	29·943	N W	8	96·4	67·3	52	..	0·27	−2·28
Surat	30·015	WN W	L	92·1	58·0	65	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	29·983	W	9	94·4	57·4	92	...	..	−1·54
Bombay	30·013	N N W	12	81·0	70·8	65	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	29·995	W	11	93·5	58·9	62	..	0·68	−0·98
Sholapore	29·996	N W	7	98·3	65·6	42	..	...	−1·81
Ratnagiri	29·986	WN W	9	85·9	69·9	65	..	0·01	−0·93
Belgaum	29·955	N N E	7	90·8	56·9	23	...	1·51	−0·52
Goa	29·982	N	16	85·1	72·4	73	..	..	..
Karwar	29·961	N E	3	86·2	69·8	74	..	0·54	−2·61
Mangalore	29·980	N E	4	89·8	73·9	72	..	2·01	−1·68
Calicut	29·962	N N W	13	89·3	73·5	73	..	4·14	−3·08
Cochin	29·954	E N E	M	91·2	73·6	76	..	9·61	−0·91
Bangalore	29·980	S S W	2	89·2	67·9	64	..	0·84	−3·89
Secunderabad	29·929	Calm.	8	96·3	68·3	79	..	..	−2·09
Masulptm.	29·922	S S E	3	88·6	73·5	90	..	0·55	−8·04
Bellary	29·973	Calm.	8	99·5	68·9	50	..	0·72	−1·81
Cuddapah	29·918	S S E		103·2	76·9	36	..	0·53	−6·43
Madras	29·947	W	14	87·2	75·2	78	...	..	..
Coimbatore	29·957	S	5	93·3	70·3	81	..	2·44	−3·55
Trichinopoly	29·957	S E	3	96·1	69·4	78	..	4·94	−6·29
Negapatam	29·944	S W	7	88·5	73·7	73	..	33·98	+1·05
Colombo, (2nd March.)	29·953	S E	6	89·0	75·0	66	..	38·78	+13·30

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, and at Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Sholapur and moderately to slowly on the Malabar Coast and at Hoshangabad, Khandwa Akola, Malegaon, Goa, Karwar, Bellary, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Elsewhere the barometer has fallen, the fall being brisk to rapid at Allahabad, Raipur, Neemuch and Jabulpore and moderate or slight at Nagpur, Amraoti, Belgaum Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, and Trichinopoly. Readings are highest from Bombay northwards as far as Karachi and also at Rajkot and are lowest in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. The baric gradients are rather steep to the north of Lat. 20°, and are slight in other places. The isobars indicate that the depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved rapidly east-south-eastwards and its centre now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Abnormals confirm this depression. The barometer reads slightly in excess of the average at Neemuch, Akola, Surat, Bombay and Ratnagiri and more or less in defect in other districts. Winds over the country lying to the north of Lat. 20°, are affected by the storm, and are moving cyclonically around the depression. In other districts variable breezes prevail. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Veraval, Goa, Calicut and Madras and moderate or light in other places. Jacobabad reports a severe gale of wind and Delhi, Neemuch and Akola a gale. This morning, the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Goa, 16 at Karwar, 14 at Akola, 12 at Bombay and 10 at Karachi. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular except at Rajkot, Deesa, Karachi, and Jacobabad (4° to 8° below the average) and at Delhi, Agra and Jhansi (3° to 6° above the average). The highest maximum was 103° at Cuddapah. The night temperature is 4° to 6° in excess of the average at Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Khandwa, Bangalore, Madras and Akola, and 15° in defect in the Indus Valley and about 5° at Karachi, Rajkot and Belgaum. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (40°.) Humidity changes are large and irregular and the sky is overcast at Delhi and partially clouded at Veraval, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Coimbatore and Negapatam. A light shower has fallen in a dust-storm at Raipur. The storm centre has moved east-south-eastwards and now lies in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. The baric gradients all over the country lying to the north of Lat. 20° are steep and as the winds are still cyclonic, the weather remains unsettled, and fresh to strong winds are probable. An area of high pressure exists over Gujarat and in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Calicut. In the Punjab, there is much cloud and a few local showers are probable. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine and settled. A cold wave is following the storm.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 3.

The barometric changes have been large during the past twenty-four hours over the northern half of India, comprising a brisk to rapid rise over a large part of the north-west of India, and a brisk to rapid fall in the north-east of India ; both the depressions noticed yesterday are still shown ; the shallow disturbance between Raipur and Allahabad and the deep one near Sialkote, the latter moving very slowly and filling up. Cyclonic gales have prevailed over the north-west of India, particularly on the hills, and directions are cyclonic around the shallow depression. Elsewhere winds are variable, and the temperature has fallen in most parts of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and on the Peninsula ; it has risen elsewhere. Rain is reported from Ludhiana, Lahore, Moutgomery, Sialkote, Rawalpindi, Peshawur, Simla, Murree and Raipur one inch, in Murree one and quarter inch, and at other places it amounts to under half an inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·1
General Directions of Wind*	SW, SE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	228

* From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Friday, 4th March 1892.
8-30 p.m. Special Service and Sermon.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 2.

10 p.m.	74·8

THURSDAY, March 9.

6 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	77·0
4 p.m.	75·4

Mr. H. E. Watson, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate.

The Legislative Department have now in hand a consolidation of the Merchant Shipping Acts of India. The Bill which is being prepared will embody a large number of Acts of the Legislature, and as these Acts affect the shipowner and shipmaster in every part of their daily work, it will be a great convenience to know exactly what the law is and where to find it. The consolidated Act will also be most useful to the officials who have to administer the law. The job is a big one, and as amendment must accompany consolidation—the necessity for amendment being always made clear by that operation—the authorities concerned have to go very carefully through the preliminary draft of the Bill before it is published and introduced into Council.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW WADY WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harrichand Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 15th day of August, 1888, and 21st day of April, 1890, the following properties :—

Lot No. 2.
At 4 p.m., THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 2385-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4862, and Street Nos. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 64, New No 641, old Survey No. 365, and New Survey No. 305, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and building of Balcrushna Raghoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Ballajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcrushna Morojee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, below the late Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany large size harmonium, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oilpaintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major WILLIAMS.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of Tyebally Moola Tajkhanjee, the defaulting indentor—

99 C & Co. 2-4 and 6-3 bales wall paper.
1 bale border paper.

At 1-30 p.m.

- 1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
- 1 second hand palanquin office shigram.
- 1 strong mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.
- 1 Bay Arab 14 1½ 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
- 1 chesnut Arab galloway goes well in saddle.
- 1 strong roan Australian mare, goes well in harness.
- 1 Cabriolette buggy, by Slater, of Long Acre.
- 1 Dog-cart and harness.
- 1 side saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Oval, opposite the Sailors' Home, Fort, the property of J. DUNSTERVILLE, Esq.

1 Swiss cottage tent (Jabbulpore), 13 feet square.
1 necessary tent.
The above is now on view.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, books, wines, linen, a double Barrel C. F. gun, in case, by "Holland," a single barrel C. F. rifle, in case, by "Holland," racing and gentleman saddles and bridles, fowls, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman who has left India.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton, in capital order.
1 very handsome bay Arab galloway about 14-1, very stylish mover in single harness and in saddle, perfectly free from vice.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land with chawls, &c., suitable for erecting mills, residences, or bungalows, situated at Parel Road, next to the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station, and a little further from the Great Eastern S. and W. Co. Mills.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, (Suit No. 504 of 1886, Ranibai vs. Thaker Munjee Khetsey and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and the following days, at 5-30 p.m. each day until the whole is disposed of, put up for sale by Public Auction, the whole of the very valuable land containing 18,900 square yards in 36 separate lots.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, next to Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s old office, the whole of the Gaiety Hotel furniture, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture plated, glass and crockery ware, carpets, lamps, mirrors, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood plain and carved french polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c. &c., the property of J. B. TOOTHILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, one handsome strong built landau with a bay Arab horse and harness, handsome China and Japanese vases, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. Daglish, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, near the Siri Road, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of R. GILBERT, Esqr., and S. A. LATHAM, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The Plants will be sold at 7 A.M. on the same morning.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFE, GLOBE LAMPS, &c.

Pursuant to the decree made in suit No. 414 of 1887, (Dadoba Pootlajee vs. Narayan Pootlajee and others dated 8th April, 1891 Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, one iron safe on stand, hanging globe lamps, benches, tables, and some sundry articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 4, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JAMLEE MOHOLA OR BAPOO KHOTE STREET.

MESSRS SHERIFF, SON & Co., under instructions received from Alarakhiabho y Munjee, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Syad Mohamadsha bin Syed Osmansha Kadri, the mortgagor, as per terms of the indentures entered between parties dated 29th April, 1882, 15th January, 1883, and 2nd October 1883, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 8th March, 4 p.m., and on the premises, all that piece and parcel of Government land or ground with a dwelling house assess admeasuring 191 square yards or thereabouts and follo d by the Municipality under No. 48 ; and bounded as K ws :—On the East by the property of Haji Osman K doo, on the West by Jamblee Mohola or Bapoo Khote treet, on the North by the sweepers' passage, and by the property of Haji Osman Kadoo, and on the South by the property of Syad Esmalsha Kadri and now in the occupation of Syad Mahomedsha bin Syad Osman Kadri and his tenants.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, March 4, 1892.

Established in A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price : Re. 1-4 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOW READY—6th Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by Local Absorption, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE Third of a Series of Six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1891-92, will be delivered in the University Lecture Room (Library Building) on Friday, the 4th March 1892, (to-day), at 5-15 P.M.

Subject—"Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied."

Lecturer—The Rev. Mr. J. Dobie, B.D.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all ther Drugs have failed.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Manikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Depot, the very valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery by Treacher, best plated ware, a sweet toned brass bound Square Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, specially made for India ; a stylish victoria with a pair of young sound bay Arabs and double harness, a handsome Norfolk cart and hood, one Rajcote cow and calf, milch goats, oil paintings Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, aviary with birds, English in box military saddle by Peat, side saddle with bridle, English coal cooking stove, garden plants in tubs and pots, books etc., the property of Brigade-Surgeon W. D. WILSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COAL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of coal and coal dust, damaged by fire and water.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 nearly new upright pianoforte, in good order
1 Semi-grand Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 double door Chubb's safe.
176 drums boiled oil.
25 cases Beck and Co. Brewery beer in pints.
15 do. Pilsener beer in bottles.
10 do. do. do. in pints.
1 case containing fancy goods.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Adam Latiff, the defaulting indentor—

2 casks earthenware, toys, ex s.s. Europa.

On account and the risk of Venilall Moteelall—

A V O M 1-6—6 cases orsidin.

AT 2 P. M.

1 new victoria, with spring cushion.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 handsome open carriage, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

Ex s.s. Rome.

30 boxes each 1 dozen John Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF A CORRUGATED ROOFED SHED.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co—

The materials of a shed built of teakwood, with corrugated iron roof, from 80 to 85 feet in length, and from 35 to 36 feet in breadth and 2 small sheds.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE,

Owned by the late Mr. Henry Cleveland and known as

1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder."
2.—"Flag Staff Hill."

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the abovenamed properties in two lots, by order of the widow of the deceased—

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, including land along the creek reserved as a bunder for landing and shipment of the following classes of goods only :—

Fresh fish, fishing nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam, hay, straw, dry fish, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing stakes, bamboos, bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen pots, fruits (loose), hides (loose), kanker, limestone, oilcakes (loose) rafters, sand, stones, vegetables from and to Indian ports and goods to and from Customs Ports by native craft only except dutiable and restricted goods.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

LOT 2.—The unsold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 3.

Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 95½ *ex div.* ; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was put down ¼ per cent., say to 2 per cent. that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being unaltered, at 2¼ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108. Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher, at 41⅝d. per oz., but Rupee Securities remained at Monday's quotations of £69 7-16 for Fours, and £68⅜ for 4½ per cents. Silver in New York was ⅛ cent. lower, at 90⅜ cents. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ ; and the United States Treasury bought 388,000 ounces of the metal, at 91 to 91·37 cents. per oz. Paris quotations come unaltered, at 96¼ for Rentes, and fcs. 25·22½ for Exchange on London.

At the Biddings for 40 lakhs of Indian Council Remittances, 16¾ lakhs of Bills were alloted to Calcutta, 13¼ lakhs to Bombay, and 10 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., which is the same rate as was obtained at the regular allotments last week, though 1-32d. below that of the small extra sales made thereafter. Yesterday again, small amounts, aggregating about a lakh of Bills, in the three presidencies, were placed at 1s. 4d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by ⅛ per cent., making it stand at 1s. 3⅞d.

Bombay Linseed on the spot was again 3d. per quarter lower, at 39s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay ; the arrival price being unaltered, at 40s. per quarter. No further change is reported in the Wheat Market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the Sales having amounted to 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 11-16 for March, and March-April deliveries, and 3 57-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 1-16d. ; but June Futures were ten points lower, at 7·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales, making the total for this season to date, compare as follows with the figures for the two preceding years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts...	14,000	12,000	15,000
Four days' do.	83,000	81,000	44,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891.....	6,101,000	5,868,000	5,383,000

A large business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, nearly 10,000 bales altogether having changed hands, of which about two-thirds was taken by the Mills. The purchases for export aggregated 3,250 bales consisting of 500 each of Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 156 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 148½-53 ; and Broach, at Rs. 176½-79 ; 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 160 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 130-40 ; 150 Akote at Rs. 153 ; and 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 167 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 147 ; exporters also contracted for 1,000 bales of Broach, for April delivery, at Rs. 175½. Local Spinners took 3,300 bales of Belgaum, at Rs. 150-2 ; 2,800 Barsee, at Rs. 167½-63 ; 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 145-6 ; and Dharwar, at Rs. 167¼ ; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 146 per candy. The feeling has been steady for ready stuff ; but forward rates have ruled Re. 1 lower.

Wheat has been quiet in tone with only a small business still passing, and prices have further declined half-an-anna per cwt., this evening's quotations being as follows :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	5-5-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi...........	„	5-3-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-15-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	5-5-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-15-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-10-6	„

Seeds have also been taken to only a small extent in a dull market, and *Linseed* is 1½ anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-9-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,462	bales.
Wheat....................................	43,780	cwts.
Linseed	32,640	„
Rapeseed..................................	2,675	„
Gingelly	7,002	„
Groundnuts	3,452	„
Castorseed	1,094	„

Freights are weak in tone, and rates are tending downward. April shipment to Liverpool has been done at 19s., and May at 20s. per ton.

Exchange opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates notwithstanding the high price obtained by Government for Council Bills, and though our Bank gave a little Telegraphic at 1s. 3 29-32d., and Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d., it was not obtainable for long ; and as no sellers appeared at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Credits, the rate before the middle of the day, became 1s. 4 1-16d., and at this even the amounts coming out were trivial, and Bills that were offering thereat were withdrawn as soon as the rate was obtainable. The feeling may be called steady at the close, however, with quotations as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.......	1s. 3 ⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight,	1s. 3 31-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight,	1s. 4 1-16d.	„
France 3 months' sight,	1·69½.	„

The weekly official Statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 2nd March, 1892	Rs.	43,43,000
Silver received during the week	„	10,55,000
	Rs.	53,98,000
New Coin paid during the week	„	7,01,000
	Rs.	46,97,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	„	49,12,000
	Rs.	96,09,000
Last week....................................	„	81,68,000

Government Paper has been steady at a material advance on yesterday's rates for Fours, say of ⅛ to 5-16 per cent. both for money and account, closing quotations having been 105⅝ for cash., and 105 9-16 for the 30th instant. 4½ per cents. are still quoted at 104, nominal.

Shares are again almost without movement, hardly any fresh business having transpired to-day, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 985.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall arrived here, from Karachi, this morning.

SUEZ, March 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, March 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, March 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental left here at 4 p.m to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges left here at 8-30 a.m. to-day.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Khedive left here at 8-30 a.m. to-day for Bombay.

HONGKONG, March 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy left here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras........................	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight....	1 3⅞
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.....	95¼ ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 7-16
4½ per cent. „	68⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	108
Bar Silver	41⅜

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SOHAGPORE.

BIRTH.

BEARDMORE—March 3, at Sohagpore, the wife of E. B. Beardmore, of a daughter.

POONA.

DEATH.

MODY—March 3, at his residence, Yellow Rose Cottage, Rustomjee Dadabhoy Mody, Proprietor, "Poona Observer," aged 64. Funeral this morning.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETT—March 3, at his residence, at Girgaum, opposite Portuguese Church, Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Sett, aged 51. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FREELOVE—February 22, in Nazira, Upper Assam, the wife of Thomas Freelove, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—STUCKEY—February 24, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev Archdeacon Elwes, assisted by the Rev W Parker, Henry Nelson Wright, Bengal Civil Service, son of F N Wright, Esq., C S, Commissioner, Allahabad, to Edith Mary, only daughter of George Stuckey, Esq., of Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.

DEATH.

FRENCH-MULLEN—February 26, at Oodeypore, Douglas Ronald, son of Surgeon-Major D ff.-Mullen, Residency Surgeon, aged 15 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

Building Fines and Government Tenants.—In Mr. Chalk's letter on this subject which we published yesterday, the sentence beginning "Land-owners must be paid, for purposes of Government, of course," should be "Land revenue must be paid."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892.

When the mere approach of the hour for the great colliery strike sends up the price of household coal in London ten shillings a ton, and steamers in the Thames are unable to depart owing to the difficulty of obtaining fuel, the actual cessation of work may be expected to bring about a state of things which will recall in some degree the straits to which Paris was reduced during the siege in the winter of 1870-71. The telegram yesterday referred to the prospect of the stoppage of work on railways and in foundries. Unfortunately the effects will not be confined within even those wide limits ; if the supply of coal fails every factory in the Kingdom will have to close its doors and leave the hands to starve. It is not in the port of London alone that steamers will be detained for want of the means of getting up steam. A foretaste of the intolerable hardship inseparable from such a state of things was experienced in London three weeks ago, when all the coal porters in the Metropolis struck work, because a foreman who was not a member of the Union was not dismissed by his employers in obedience to the demand of the secretaries. When it was found that the firm which refused to concede this demand were promised the support of the Coal Merchants' Association, the six thousand porters of London left work, and picketted the coal-yards to prevent other men carrying coal even to the small dealers who supply the working classes and the poor. That strike was in progress when the last mail left, and the Metropolitan coal trade was practically suspended. The blizzard and the storm since supervened, and must have added incalculably to the suffering of a population dependent on coal for warmth and for cooking. Without coal there can be no gas for lighting, cooking, or heating proposes ; and no electric light. Under such circumstances there would be a great boom in paraffin oil—a contingency which has no doubt been foreseen. But even an abundance of American or Batoum oil would not help a cold and coalless population to cook their food. The bread will be unbaked in the ovens ; the meat unroasted before fireless stoves. Will London live on unbaked bread and uncooked meat ? The idea is horrible, and brings home to us how thin is the partition which divides the highest civilization from the hard privations of savage life. What will be the state of things a couple of weeks hence when the small stock of coal—only a week's supply—is exhausted if no more be dug out of the mines ? It is not conceivable that a whole population will quietly submit to be frozen and starved to death because coal-owners and pitmen have a difference of opinion as to the rate of wages. But what can be done if employers and employed prove obdurate and proceed to extremes ? The Welsh colliery-owners who have been interviewing the Home Secretary with a view to get the Government to use smokeless anthracite coal in the public offices in order to get rid of London fogs will doubtless seize this opportunity for a great stroke of business. At present the Welsh anthracite collieries can turn out some three thousand five hundred tons a day ; but if the demand increase it is calculated that the supply could, in a short time, be increased to fifty thousand tons a day. This coal has been recently introduced into many continental cities, including Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, and Stockholm. The cost is about the same as that of bituminous coal, but it gives out a far greater heat, having 92 per cent. of carbon as compared with 87, or even 77, of the coal generally used for household purposes in England. The intense heat melts the ordinary fire bars ; but when these are replaced by hollow bars kept cool by the free passage of air the bars last longer than the solid bars with ordinary coal. The difficulty of lighting anthracite has stood in the way of its general use, but once lighted it can be banked up at night and never requires re-lighting. A few weeks since, before the strike now threatened was spoken of, those who were labouring with a certain measure of success to familiarise public bodies in London with the idea of using smokeless coal so as to abolish fogs, which are such a hindrance to business, and make the Metropolis so uncomely, were proposing to put stoves on the pavement in front of the Royal Exchange and in other open spaces so that people might see anthracite being used and judge of its capabilities. The Royal Courts of Justice, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Royal Academy, the South Kensington Museum, the Charing Cross Hotel, the Great Western Waiting Rooms, were already using anthracite, and a locomotive on the District Railway was being fitted up for its consumption. The movement to substitute Welsh anthracite for English bituminous coal was therefore already in full swing, and it will probably receive an immense impetus from the strike of the English colliers. The immediate aim of those who were working for the introduction of the smokeless coal was to suppress the fog nuisance, which has of late become well-nigh unendurable. Four years ago ninety days were given up to fog ; last year there were one hundred and fifty. The growth of the city, and the continually increasing number of coal fires, each giving off dense smoke, were undoubtedly answerable for this very unsatisfactory addition to the trials of London. Forty thousand tons of coal are burnt on a winter's day, and give off dense smoke through fifteen hundred thousand chimneys. The coal consumption of London is from ten to eleven million tons a year, yielding smoke and sulphuric acid to the amount of several hundred tons daily to pollute the air. The strike ordered by the National Miners' Federation, portentous as it is, may be overruled for good ; it may enable the anthracite colliers of gallant little Wales to deliver London once for all from the Smoke Fiend.

In commenting upon the proposed amendment of the Abkari Act on Wednesday and yesterday, we referred to the delay in the production of the Abkari Administration Report—a document of some importance in any endeavour to ascertain the grounds upon which the proposed legislation is to be justified. The Report has since reached us, and we hasten to cull from it all the information which bears upon the necessity for regulating the traffic in mhowra flowers as a means of checking illicit distillation. There is precious little of it, and oddly enough such as there is tells directly against the proposal of the Government. Under the heading of "Offences against the Abkari Law" there is the usual table setting out the number of cases, in each district, of illicit distillation and possession of implements for the same. We showed yesterday that though these had risen from 373 in 1887-88 to 606 in 1888-89—the year in which a tinkering process which we need not again describe was introduced in the district—they fell to 492 in 1888-90, and we awaited the new report to see whether the diminution in these irregularities has been continued. As a matter of fact it has, and very markedly. Last year the cases of illicit distillation fell to 408—that is to say the evil has diminished by thirty-three per cent. in two years. Similarly in Kolaba, where the seventeen cases of illicit distillation in 1886-87 grew in three years to 94, there were last year only five. After having looked, then, to the forthcoming report to supply specific proof of this "very serious increase" in these practices which, according to the statement of Objects and Reasons for the new Mhowra Bill, has recently occurred in Thana and Kolaba, it is certainly remarkable to find, when the report comes, that it testifies not to an increase, but to a substantial and continuous decrease in the number of these offences. Nor is it in the tabulated statement alone that the evidence of improvement is to be found. Mr. Loch, the Acting Commissioner of Abkari, observes that where the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation and smuggling is unaccompanied by any falling off in the licit consumption, it may fairly be assumed that offences against the Abkari Law have really been fewer. In Thana, he goes on to say, vigorous efforts have been made for the last three years to keep down illicit distillation, and there is no reason to doubt that the efforts made have been successful, and that there is much less illicit distillation than there was. Similarly, Mr. Loch thinks that in Kolaba, where the cases have fallen from 105 to 12, the presence of a strong punitive post in the Panwell Taluka for two years has had a very good effect. It seems to us that it will be exceedingly difficult for Government to reconcile these facts and admissions with a demand for harassing and restrictive legislation the only justification for which could be found in a serious increase in illicit distillation. Their own reports speak most strongly against them, and if they have no stronger evidence in support of the proposal than that which has been given so far, they had better withdraw the project.

The Government of Bombay have for some months past had a controversy with the Municipality of Shikarpur, which has not ended yet. There is nothing new in it. The preference of the Government for the house-tax as a means of raising municipal revenue has come in conflict, as it has often done before, with the preference of the Municipality for octroi duty, and if history is to repeat itself the end of the quarrel will be the suspension of the Municipality under Section 43 of Act II. of 1884. The controversy arose in this way. Three years ago octroi on grain, piece-goods, metals, and potash was abolished by the Shikarpur Municipality, which thereby lost about a quarter of a lakh of revenue. At that time the Municipality had a balance of about Rs. 65,000, and it was therefore felt that there was no urgent necessity to make up the loss in the revenue which had resulted from the revision of the octroi tariff. But even a big balance does not last for ever, and it is calculated that by the 1st of April the Rs. 65,000 will have dwindled down to Rs. 146. The Collector, Mr. Mules, has, in view of this state of things, told the Municipality to put their house in order. They are accused of having curtailed necessary expenditure upon sanitation, drainage, the repair of roads, and so on, and they are told that unless they broaden their present basis of taxation they will be altogether unable to make both ends meet. The Municipality, of course, do not admit this. Such, however, are the allegations against them. Government, through the Collector, have, as usual, urged the claims of a house-tax upon the Municipality, with a shop-tax and a halalcore cess, so as to add Rs. 20,000 to the present income of the Municipality. The most the latter are willing to do towards compliance with these demands is to impose a halalcore cess, which would realize Rs. 11,000 out of the Rs. 13,000, at which they calculate the deficit—for they do not agree with the Collector in thinking that Rs. 20,000 a year is required to make up the income of the Municipality. Further than this they desire to levy an octroi duty on rice, which Government condemn as simply falling back on their old tactics, and reverting to a system of taxation which Sir Charles Pritchard had induced them to depart from. There is this, however, to be said for the Municipality, that as rice is consumed mainly by the well-to-do classes a small local duty upon it would not press upon the poor. We can see, too, that there may be difficulties in the way of imposing a house-tax if it be true, as the Municipality alleges, that in Shikarpore the largest house would fetch hardly five rupees a month, and that people as a rule have small and wretched houses subdivided into many occupancies. However, the whole case is not before us. We should like to know, before pronouncing upon it, how far the octroi receipts in the past have exceeded the Government standard, and if the refunds have been large enough to warrant the conclusion that the octroi has not been allowed to operate as a transit duty. The question is one largely determined by local circumstances. In the North-West Provinces Government are more kindly disposed to the octroi duties than here. Last year the municipalities under that Government raised over twenty-four lakhs in octroi, and only Rs. 67,000 in house-tax. Occasionally, however, the more advanced members of the community call out, and now and then we hear a preference expressed for the more excellent way followed by the Bombay Government. In one town in the North-West Provinces we lately heard loud complaints of the anti-commercial working of the octroi duties, one result of which had been that the native merchants had established their market near the next railway station outside of Municipal limits. There was no doubt in that case that the octroi meant transit duty. The Bombay Government, if they mean to suspend the Shikarpur Municipality for its too great fondness for octroi, possibly have proofs that this was also the case in the old Sind town.

The Australians have often enough shown their antipathy to the mild but pushing Borah—the "Indian boxman" as they call him—who plies his trade in colonial verandahs, and competes too keenly with the colonial storekeeper for the latter to love him as a brother. But it has been reserved for a go-ahead Sydney paper, secessionist and republican to the back-bone, to give loudest voice to colonial whims in this matter. "General" Booth, it seems, had advocated the emigration of some of the superfluous population of India to Australia, and though the *Bulletin*—for such is the name of the paper—has nothing to say about that, Mr. Playford, the Premier of South Australia, has since come to India with a view of seeing how far Indian labour can be made available for the development of that colony. Mr. Playford, we suppose, will be tarred and feathered when he gets back if any of the *Bulletin* people get near him, for this is the way in which that generous organ of the Sydney democracy speaks about all schemes for admitting the Indian proletariat into Australia. "Great heavens ! When will these bullock-like English boobies understand us ! We have murdered all the Australian blackfellows and don't want any imported niggers any more than we want to import glanders, or hydrophobia, or leprosy, or the black death, or the Guelph family. So far as Australia is concerned, the Indian niggers, of whom there are two hundred and sixty millions or so, may all die and be put through the bone-mill. Let J. Bull take care of the carcases of the miserable, spindle-shanked trash." This, it may be necessary to explain, is not the planter view of things, though there are terrible things on the record about the way in which some of the Queensland sugar planters have dealt with the question of aboriginal labour on their plantations. It is the view of a paper influential amongst the Sydney working men, and it represents a phase of democratic sentiment quite worth taking note of by those who assume that when you have bored down to that particular stratum in modern life you are sure to find generosity and a fine sense of what is fair between man and man. The "imported niggers" of whom the *Bulletin* speaks will regard it as an alleviation of their woes that they are associated with the Royal family as well as with glanders and hydrophobia in the catalogue of evil things. However they will not look upon New South Wales as precisely a land of promise for some time to come.

Our telegrams record the death of Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., at the age of seventy-six years, thus closing an honoured and useful life. A Cornish man, Sir John was born in 1816, Bodmin being his native place. He was educated at the Grammar School in that town and became a Civil Engineer. In 1847 he was appointed Resident Engineer at Portsmouth harbour and breakwater, and here he gained much of that experience in marine construction which has proved of such value to the trustees of many other ports than Portsmouth. After remaining Resident Engineer for nine years he became Engineer-in-Chief, and on the completion of the great harbour works at Portsmouth he received the honor of knighthood, being gazetted a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir John served on the Royal Commission on Harbours of Refuge in 1858, and was member of the International Consultation Commission on the Suez Canal in 1884 and the following year. He was also a member of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886. Beyond his connection with this undertaking he had important professional connections with this country. He designed the Colombo breakwater, and was taken into consultation upon the Madras harbour question, while the Admiralty consulted him in regard to the construction of a dry dock in Bombay for the use of vessels of the Royal Navy. Sir John was elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1889.

The Bombay Government has, we understand, intimated its willingness to contribute one-half the monthly cost of the additional establishment needed to combine a Trade Museum with the Victoria and Albert Museum according to the plan suggested by the Curator, Dr. MacDonald. The Government will also endeavour to induce Local Boards to send specimens of art ware, manufactures, and products of their districts, to the combined museum. The contribution and help of Government are contingent on the co-operation of the Municipality in maintaining the Trade Museum. Such museums are regarded in the industrial centres of Europe as indispensable ; the rapid advance achieved in Germany in the development of local capabilities is attributed in great part to the free use of such agencies for the diffusion of knowledge and the improvement of taste.

The Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, to-day, at 3-30 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor received a visit from the Chief of Mangrol yesterday at noon, at Government House, Malabar Point.

Owing to the death of Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, Colonel W. Scott has been appointed Political Superintendent of Palanpur, and Colonel W. A. Salmon of Mahi Kantha.

Mr. J. Currie has been appointed a member of the Karachi Port Trust in succession to Mr. F. Finch.

The following ecclesiastical changes are notified :—The Rev. G. Gothard, M. A., Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, reverts to the Chaplaincy of Poona ; the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, B.A., to be Chaplain of Aden ; the Rev. P. S. Grove, B. A., to be Chaplain of Dharwar ; the Rev. L. M. Hislope, to be Domestic Chap lain to the Bishop.

Major E. D. Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee, has been allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days. Captain W. B. Piers acts during his absence.

Dr. Pechey-Phipson, M.D., first physician, Cama Hospital, has been allowed privilege leave for six months from May 7.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IRISH AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 3.

The Bill introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. Kilby, to reinstate Irish evicted tenants, was rejected on the second reading by a majority of fifty-five.

THE HANSARD FRAUDS.

The case against Mr. Bottomley and Sir Henry Isacs was commenced at Bow-street Police Court yesterday.

Counsel for the prosecution in opening the proceedings declared that the public had lost over a million sterling through the Hansard frauds.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, in a memorandum on the Army Estimates, states that there is an increase of £86,000 mainly on account of new barracks and grants to Volunteers who have largely increased in numbers and are more efficient.

EFFECTS OF THE THREATENED STOPPAGE OF WORK IN COLLIERIES.

The price of coals in London has risen ten shillings per ton within the last fortnight.

A number of steamers are delayed in the London docks for want of coal.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Bimetallic League was held in Manchester yesterday, when the Secretary stated that the movement had made marked progress during the past year in Great Britain, throughout Europe, India, and the United States.

A resolution was passed by the meeting that the interests of the Empire demand the establishment of a stable par exchange between gold and silver, and that it was the duty of the Government and Parliament to secure this immediately through an international agreement with the leading commercial nations.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir John Coode.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, March 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, with the homeward Indian mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived here at 8 a.m., to-day.

ANNUAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 3.

The annual reliefs are not expected to issue for another three weeks.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. J. C. Nesfield, senior officer of the Education Department, North-West Provinces, officiates as Director of Public Instruction, when Mr. C. White goes on leave at the end of this month.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

The Conference regarding the distribution of troops on the north-west frontier will be held at Simla in the summer. The Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan and Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force will probably attend.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council Sir Philip Hutchins will be added to the Select Committee on the Bankruptcy Bill.

Sir John Edgar will introduce one Bill amending the Court of Wards Act and another for the regulation of the Bengal Military Police. Both will be referred to a Select Committee with orders to report in a fortnight.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

The presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Madras Small Cause Court Bill will be deferred for a week.

RESCUE OF LIEUTENANT HARRISON AND HIS MEN.

The Sadon Post on the Burma-Chinese frontier, in which Lieutenant Harrison and a handful of men of the Irrawaddy Column were shut up about the 9th of February was relieved on the 20th February by a detachment of the North-Eastern Column after two days and one night's desultory fighting. The garrison had been under arms continuously for a fortnight.

A MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The court-of-enquiry, held to investigate the cause of the fire on the steamer Earl of Dunmore at Chittagong, has submitted its report to Government, stating that the fire was not accidental but intentional. The conduct of a Mahomedan stevedore appeared to the court so suspicious as to make enquiries about him advisable, though they do not think the evidence justifies them in saying that he set the vessel on fire, solely for the purpose of getting the contract for unloading the cargo.

PRINCE DAMRONG.

Prince Damrong returned to Calcutta to-day.

THE MELLINI VITRIOL-THROWING CASE.

The vitriol-throwing case was resumed at the Sessions to-day. At the close of the prosecution the standing counsel announced his intention of amending the charge to one of hurt and attempting to commit grievous hurt.

The Court allowed the change to be made.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, March 3.

Mr. Newcombe, whose services have been lent to the Nizam's Government by the Government of India, has made a survey of a new line of railway from Warungal to a station on the Dhond and Manmad line. The proposed railway will run through the Indore, Beed, and Aurangabad Districts. Mr. Newcombe is now engaged in plotting the works, and will then survey a loop line from Hyderabad to Kamareddipett. Mr. Mahomed Hoosain, the newly-appointed Director of Agriculture and Commerce, has received instructions to select special articles of local manufacture with a view to their being sent to the different exhibitions that may hereafter be held.

The final tie of the Football Tournament was played yesterday, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers carrying off the prize.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 3.

The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act Commission met at the Council Hall to-day, when Mr. Limaye, a member of the Poona Arbitration Court, gave evidence. He said the Court was started in 1876, and from that time up to date the work of the Court has been very hopeful. There should be legislation about these arbitration courts so that the local government may establish such courts wherever it is necessary. The territorial jurisdiction of the Poona Small Cause Court extended to the whole of the Haveli taluka at present, but not many cases from outside of Poona came to that Court. The main difference between the procedure is that the parties if they wish could get their cases settled within a week. Some of the members of the Court are also conciliators under the Relief Act. In the case of arbitration in Court the parties agree to be bound by an award of the Court before their case is heard of. In this district the conciliation system would work well if they had good conciliators and strict supervisions. Special Judges can hear from villagers whether the conciliators do their work honestly. Since the Act came into force the sowcars appeared to be puzzled, and several false accounts were produced before the Court. The Courts have given a great number of decrees in favour of the sowcars which they ought not to have given. Those men who pay regularly under the Act are worse off than those who are irregular. The definition of the word agriculturists in the Act is very comprehensive. Under the old Hindu law no creditor could ever recover interest in excess of the principal, but under the recent ruling of the High Court it was decided that at the time of the suit the interest to be allowed shall not exceed the principal irrespective of the payments that would have been occasionally made. The revisional system is better than the appeal. There are very few Kunbees who can borrow money on personal security. In some of the talukas conciliation has been stopped, because of the difficulty in getting conciliators. The arbitration court was tried at Wai, and still exists there; but in Indapur, Sattara, and Nagar it had failed. The Poona Court worked on the system, that unless documents were produced no plaint is entertained. Generally speaking the conciliation system was good. Formerly there was a good feeling between debtors and creditors, but the Act has embittered them. It had also reduced the debt of the ryots and benefited the creditors to some extent. Witness condemned the Act in every particular, except as regards the conciliation system and the power to reduce interest.

Mr. Gadre, representative of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, examined, said that the Act was partly good. The conciliation system was a good system. The definition of the term agriculturists was not a good one. Sections 12, 13, 14, and 22 were not good, but the rest were good. Witness approved of Section 12 only in cases of suits below Rs. 500; in cases of large amounts the creditors lost a good deal by these provisions. Compound interest ought to be allowed where the interest rate is low. There should be a rule regarding deducting interest for mortgages. There should be provision made to the effect that any person who came under the Act at all should be an agriculturist at the time of making the transaction. The revision system is good. On the whole the Act must have benefited the agriculturist. They had been able, under this Act, to redeem their lands which had been mortgaged for a long time. Money-lending classes suffered to a corresponding extent. The sowcars and ryots in the Khandeish and Nasik made better terms than in the Deccan districts. Witness said he had land in this district and had lost a good deal under the Act. The present system of registration caused much inconvenience. Witness approved of the limitation provisions of the Act.

RETURN OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

H. E. Sir George Greaves, accompanied by the army head-quarters and his own personal staff, arrived this afternoon from the Sind and Quetta Districts.

A FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

On Friday last a shooting accident took place at Nusseerabad. It would appear that while some soldiers of the 2nd Gloster Regiment went out in the vicinity of Nusseerabad they shot a native. A court-of-enquiry is now sitting.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, proprietor of the *Poona Observer*, died this evening, at five.

THE STATE OF THE SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANNIKOPPA, March 3.

This part of the Southern Mahratta and Lingayet Country is so far free from danger of famine. In some villages is apprehended scarcity of water and fodder for cattle. The heat in the day time is excessive for the time of year, and much sickness is apprehended. Small-pox has declared itself in villages along the Tungabadra, Captain Beauclerk, Secretary for the Salar Jung Estates, proceeds there immediately.

NEW DHURUMSALA AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, March 3.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Khan Bahadoor Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakeel's Dhurumsala for Parsees was this morning performed by Mr. Pheroze Hoshang Dustoor, City Magistrate. A large number of Hindoo and Parsee ladies and gentlemen were present.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd March, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	2	5	..	4	58
Teheran	3	12	..	2	4
Suez	3	2	35 p.m.	..	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd March, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	37	—	1
" Kurrachee	..	10	—	1
" Madras	..	20	—	1

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

Yesterday's racing was much better than on Tuesday, though in three out of the five races the favourites were beaten. The starting was excellent, being a marked contrast to that of Tuesday.

The first race on the card was one of the greatest surprises of the meeting. Every one relied on Arab Chief, and the betting at the start was 2 to 1 on. The race was round the course and the straight, and the horses kept pretty well together till about half the distance was run, when Arab Chief, who had been running second to Aberdeen, assumed the lead. It was then thought the favourite would have it all his own way; but the excitement grew intense when Kendall began whipping up Little John, who had up till now kept far in the rear. The rapidity with which he lessened the distance between himself and the others and passed them in turn was remarkable. He overtook the favourite easily, and though Arab Chief ran him hard, Little John won by a length and a half, and was still gaining as he passed the post. The Mahomedan Cup was another good race. Mafeesh was the favorite, but Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee's Alert proved a hard opponent to beat. For some distance they ran almost neck and neck, but coming down the straight the favourite outdistanced Alert, and won easily. In the Selling Race Mr. Maxwell's Warwick was most fancied, although there were many who pinned their faith on Minton who after a good race beat the favourite by a length. In the first three races the favourites were beaten, but in the Free Handicap Stourbay won a good race in splendid style. The last, however, was the race of the day, Mafeesh who kept in the rear the whole way round, coming up at the turn into the straight and winning beautifully. The following are full details :—

1st Race.—"The Zoroastrian Purse." For all maiden Arabs that have landed after the 1st September, 1890. Distance R. C. and straight.

Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Little John, 8st 1lbs, Kendall	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a h Arab Chief, 9st 8lbs, Ibrahim	2
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Putiala, 9st 3lbs, Oomer	3
H H Aga Khan's br a h Aberdeen, 8st 7lbs, Gibbs	0

Betting : 2 to 1 on Arab Chief ; 4 to 1 against Little John ; and 8 to 1 against Aberdeen and Patiala.

The start was good. Aberdeen took the lead, the favourite following, and closely attended by the others. Aberdeen led a long way round when Arab Chief got on the inside and raced Aberdeen hard. The two soon got neck and neck, and at the half-mile post the favourite had a good advantage. Some excitement was then created, when Little John, who had up till now kept in the rear, was seen to gradually lessen the distance between himself and the leaders. He went past Puttiala like a shot, and was soon seen coming up between Aberdeen and the favourite. The excitement increased as he overtook Arab Chief, and down the straight was a hard and fast race, but though the favourite's rider did his utmost he could not regain what he had lost. Indeed Kendall who was riding Little John beautifully, increased the distance, and was still gaining when he brought Little John past the post a length and a half ahead of Arab Chief ; Pattiala, who made a good race with Aberdeen at the close coming in a fair third. Time—2 mins. 57 secs. or 2 mins. 22 secs. for the 1½ mile.

2nd Race.—"The Mahomedan Cup." A handicap for all Arabs and Bombay Presidency country-breds. Distance 1¼ mile.

Captain Anderson's br a h Mafeesh, 8st 1lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert, 8st, A Wahed	2
Mr Farmer's ch a h Sunbeam, 8st 7lbs, Ahmed	3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st 12lbs, Oomer	0
Mr Woolmer's b c h Faugh-a-Ballagh, 8st 11lbs, Robinson	0
Mr S A W's b a h Tory, 7st 7lbs, Clemenson	0
Mr Newton's g a c Venture, 7st 4lbs, Noormahomed	0
Mr Locke's ch a h Acrobat, 7st 2lbs, Kama	0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Mafeesh ; 3 to 1 against Faugh-a-Ballagh ; 8 to 1 against Tenebreuse and Alert ; 10 to 1 against Sunbeam ; 12 to 1 against Acrobat ; and 20 to 1 against Tory and Venture.

They all got away in good time at the fall of the flag, when Acrobat assumed the lead, which he kept half-way round. Then Tory, Sunbeam, and Tenebreuse came up, and Acrobat fell behind. About half a mile from home Alert and Mafeesh pressed to the front and turning the home corner were racing almost neck and neck, Sunbeam being third. Mafeesh and Alert had a capital race down the straight, but the former was too good for Mr. Bomonji Eduljee's chesnut, and won by two lengths. Tim—2 mins. 18 secs.

3rd Race.—"Selling Race." Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Woolmer's, Rs. 1,500, b a p Minton, 8st 1lb, Robinson	1
Mr. Maxwell's, Rs 500, b a gal Warwick, 7st 11lbs, Clemenson	2
Aga Jungee Shah's, Rs 1,000, ch a p Success, 6st 12lbs, Pillaji	3
Mr Moochool Shah's Rs. 1,000, g a gal Speed of Thought, 8st 2lbs, Ebrahim	0
Khalifa bin Essa's, Rs 500, ch a gal Merrylegs, 7st 11lbs, Luchman	0
Aga Jungee Shah's, Rs 500, g a gal Shamrock, 7st 11lbs, Oomer	0
Captain Harrison's Rs. 500, b a gal, Volunteer, 7st 11lbs, Gibbs	0
Mr Cursetjee's, Rs. 500, g a gal Greybeard, 7st 8lbs, Iessa	0
Mr Gordon's, Rs. 500, g a gal, Cassidy, 7st 2lbs, Kumroodeen.	0
Hon'ble J H Garstin's, Rs. 500, b a gal Petroleum, 6st 13lbs, Hob iay	0
Mr Meher's, Rs 500, g a p Special, 6st 4lbs, Kama	0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Warwick ; 3 to 1 against Minton ; 4 to 1 against Merrylegs ; 10 to 1 against Cassidy ; 12 to 1 against Volunteer, Petroleum, and Success ; and 20 to 1 against Shamrock, Greybeard, and Special.

Let away to a good start, Warwick was not long in asserting himself, but he did not lead by much, all the others following in a group. Warwick kept the lead all the way to the turn into the straight, when Minton came up, and challenging the favourite passed him, winning by a good length, the same distance dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 19 secs.

4th Race.—"A Free Handicap." Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Woolmer's b c m Stourbay, 10st 12lbs, Owner	1
Mr Chamundi's bk w g Wizard, 9st 5lbs, Kendall	2
Captain Peyton's b w g Landshark II, 9st 5lbs, Ibrahim	3
Aga Coochick Shah's b w m Minnehaha, 9st 10lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Colonel Moore's b w g Assurance, 9st 9lbs, Hobday	0
Mr Locke's b w g Moab, 9st 3lbs, Robinson	0
Mr Maxwell's b w g Laureate, 7st 7lbs, Clemenson	0

Betting : 3 to 1 against Stourbay, Wizard, and Moab ; 4 to 1 against Landshark II. ; 10 to 1 against Assurance and Laureate ; and 12 to 1 against Minnehaha.

Several false starts were made before the field of seven got away, which they ultimately did in a good line. For about half the distance they raced beautifully together all in a group, and so very close were they that it was difficult to tell which had the advantage. Then Stourbay, the favourite, a quarter-of-a-mile from home, came out of the group and led. Coming into the straight she was closely attended by Wizard and Landshark II. Stourbay won by a length and a half, Wizard and Landshark making a good race for second and third place. Time—1 min. 15½ secs.

5th Race.—"The Corinthian Stakes." Distance 1¼ mile.

Captain Anderson's br a h Mafeesh, 10st 9lbs, Mr May	1
Mr Woolmer's b a h Lottery, 10st, Owner	2
Mr M and F's b a h Barnum, 9st 10lbs, Abdool Rahman	3
Mr Gaye's ch a h Rufus, 9st 10lbs, Mr Beatty	0

Betting : 7 to 4 on Mafeesh ; 7 to 2 against Barnum ; 3 to 1 against Lottery ; and 12 to 1 against Rufus.

This was really one of the best races of the afternoon. There was some difficulty in starting, owing to some trouble given by Rufus. On getting away Rufus at once took the lead and increased the distance rapidly. After about three parts of the distance had been covered Rufus began to fall off and Lottery and Barnum came up, Mafeesh keeping in the rear. It was not till nearing the corner for home that Mr. May began to urge Mafeesh on, and turning into the straight, he rapidly overtook the others. The manner in which Mafeesh raced now was marvellous. He passed Lottery who had been leading up till now like a shot about twenty yards from the post, and won by a clear length and a-half. Time—2 mins. 23¼ secs.

WANT OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to draw the attention of our energetic Municipal Commissioner to the very great hardship caused to the residents of Cavel Street from want of water. For several days now we have not had a drop of water available on upper storeys, and the little obtained on the ground floor at nights is so very small that it is next to useless. The oft-repeated complaints by the public of the exigency of water is apparently unnoticed and unremedied by the Municipal authorities, and I trust that the powers that be will now think it high time to look into this and take early steps in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

March 3. A.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some letters and articles appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and in the *Pioneer* a few weeks ago about the supply of manufactured articles for the Public Works Department, and the restrictions which are imposed upon Indian manufacturing engineers in regard to the making up, in this country, of materials procured from England. I have not the correspondence before me, but recollect having made the suggestion that if, instead of aiming at the manufacture of all sizes of railway girders, the Indian manufacturing engineers would for the present confine their attention to the smaller sizes, the business would be one which it would be well worth their while to secure.

I have now got some figures together which I hope will be of interest to these gentlemen. The following are the weight of the various classes of State railway girders, which have been ordered from England during the five year period 1887-91:—

	Tons.
Twenty feet spans, and under	3,889
Above 20 and including 40 ft. span	4,213
Above 40 and including 150 ft. span	8,307
Above 150	10,381
Total tons	26,790

Thus 26,790 tons in five years, or about 5,000 tons per annum, is the extent of the whole business which is done in Indian State railway girders. But out of this quantity 10,381 tons may be deducted for the larger class of railway spans which it is entirely out of the question that any of the Indian engineering firms should think of for years to come. There remain then some 16,000 tons for five years; and 8,307, or about half of this, is for spans greater than 40ft. and including those of 150ft. It is in regard to this 8,307 tons that I venture to express an opinion that at the present moment the Indian firms are not in a position to undertake their manufacture. Not that some of them would be unable to build a 150ft. girder, but that it would not pay them to build it at lower than English prices.

Setting aside then all the spans of over forty feet pending the greater development of the trade, there remain 8,102 tons in five years, or 1,620 tons per annum of girders of a size which, if built of wrought iron, our Indian friends are perfectly competent to turn out, at least in my personal opinion. It does not seem very much amongst so many, but at least it is fully half of what I presume is the utmost ambition of the firms in question, and nearly one-third of the whole of the orders which for this class of works are put on the market. Writing in my private capacity as a practical engineer I cannot presume to express an opinion as to the probability or otherwise of the Indian firms being able to secure general confidence for their 40ft. spans. These spans, though light if made of steel, are heavy if made of iron, and I for one would be sorry to try anything of this size made of steel plates and bars from an Indian firm until proper testing appliances, and a test system, equal in excellence to that of the India Office, have been instituted at the centres of manufacture.

The case of the spans of 20ft. and under is different. It is desirable that they should not be too light. They, therefore, cannot only be made with advantage of iron, but they can very well do with as much extra substance in the scantlings as can be trusted to fairly cover the absence of elaborate testing. Perhaps Indian manufacturing engineers may sneer at the suggestion of so small a beginning as the 20ft. spans and under ; but at least they amounted in the last five years to 3,889 tons, or about 778 tons per annum. Not much certainly, but then, as I have shown, the whole trade that is being wrangled over is a small trade, and 778 tons per annum out of a possible 1,620 would not be so bad for a beginning.

The last lot of ten and twenty foot spans that were contracted for in England cost f.o.b. £10-16-0 per ton, and from 20 to 25 shillings per ton would be their freight to Bombay or Calcutta. Well not any of our enterprising Indian firms go one better than that? If I understand the matter rightly they profess to be able to do so. If they are not prepared for the necessary tests, will they take an extra 1-32nd of an inch in the plates and bars, and beat the price £37-13-4 of one span of broad gauge 20ft. girders with freight, exchange, &c., allowed for? If not, then what are they fighting for? But I, for one, believe that they are perfectly well able to do it. Why, there are, I suppose, more plates and bars lying idle in their yards, eating their heads off at compound interest, and rusting as well, than would make all the ten and twenty ft. railway girders that are likely to be wanted for the next five years.

With all due deference to the superior knowledge of their own business which is possessed by the leading Indian firms of manufacturing engineers I beg their permission to suggest that we, their customers, cannot at present say whether there is any likelihood or not of their quoting lower than English prices. This uncertainty would be removed, and Indian manufacturers perhance get a slight lift upwards, if a firm were to be enterprising enough to make up one or two specimen spans, and let us see them, and see the drawings of them, and know what is their price per span.

In its present aspect the matter seems petty enough. But it is only the beginning of a real big business—big for Indian industry, as well as for the firms themselves. But things are just at this moment a little vague, and in the air, and I, for one, take an interest in seeing them brought into more definite shape. If the Indian firms can assure us that they are prepared to beat about £40 per span, for 20ft. broad gauge girders, allowing for freight and exchange, the discussion will have advanced a very decided stage in its progress.—Yours, &c.,

F. J. E. SPRING.

Bezwada, February 29.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

Yesterday morning his Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by his own and the head-quarter's staffs, consisting of Brigadier-General Hogg, Quartermaster General ; Brigadier-General Gatacre, Adjutant-General ; Colonel Carrington, Deputy Quartermaster-General ; Colonel Leach, R.E., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief ; Captain Smith, Instructor in Gunnery ; and Captain Peyton, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency, returned to Bombay from Karachi by the Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. La Seyne, after having finished his third tour of inspection. The s. s. La Seyne arrived in harbour at about 2-30 a.m., and anchored off Apollo Bunder. At about 6-15 a.m. Major W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, went on board to meet his Excellency. His Excellency and staff came on shore at 7 a.m. in the Government steam-launch, and on landing at the Bunder proceeded to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, where after taking *chota hazri*, his Excellency drove to the Victoria Terminus and left for Poona by the Poona passenger train, accompanied by Brigadier-General Hogg, Brigadier-General Gatacre, Colonel Carrington and Captain LeGallais, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency. His Excellency was met at the station by Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, Colonel Merriman, R. E., Military Works Department, Major Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Swan, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, representing his Excellency Lord Harris. His Excellency after shaking hands with the officers present entered the reserved saloon attached to the train, which steamed away at 8-50 a.m. (railway time). His Excellency's arrival and departure were of a private nature. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the land saluting battery.

The Buffs "Colour Ball" in the Calcutta Town Hall was quite one of the most brilliant functions of the season. Its postponement for nearly a month, by reason of the observance of Court mourning, in no way interfered with its success, though Colonel Harrison and his officers were by the change of dates deprived of the presence of the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts.

THE FANCY FETES AT MALABAR POINT.

That the fancy fetes at Malabar Point, which commence this afternoon, will be a success goes without saying. It could not be otherwise, considering that Lady Harris is not only patroness, but chief stall-holder, and that she is being assisted by most of the ladies of Bombay society ; so that the various charities in Bombay, for the benefit of which the fair has been organized, should profit to a very considerable extent. It was Lady Harris' own idea to hold the fetes at Malabar Point, and it was most generous of their Excellencies to give Government House and the beautiful grounds in which it stands for the purpose. It is a long drive for visitors from the City and Colaba, but a more charming site for such a series of fetes could not be found in or around Bombay. It can be readily imagined what a fairy-like spectacle will be presented by the gaily-decorated stalls amongst the trees, the saleswomen flitting about in fancy costume under the electric light, and the various coloured lamps and lanterns amongst the trees. Yesterday as may be imagined, all was bustle in the grounds. Ladies with their gentleman-assistants were busy throughout the day decorating their several stalls, and loading them with all the articles, both decorative and useful, which are usually to be found at bazaars. It was evident from the class of a large portion of the wares that the ladies of Bombay, have not, for a considerable time past, been spending their days in idleness. The fair has been cleverly planned, thanks to the superintendence of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban. Every available space has been occupied, so that although there are many tents for the various sales and amusements, they are not by any means crowded, but they are so disposed as to present the most pleasing effect to the eye. First of all there are four stalls. On entering the grounds by the avenue a mass of flags hung over the rear of Government House to the left, shows where Lady Harris will have her stall. Close by, on the mound, is the military stall, conducted by Mrs. Webb. Further round, to the front of the house, is that of Mrs. Arnott, and on the opposite side of the drive, on the low lying ground between his Excellency's bungalow and that of the Military Secretary, stands Mrs. Bruel's stall. Even while the ladies were at work yesterday, and although their labours of dressing their tents will not be completed till to-day, it was evident the young lady-assistants at each stall were putting forth all their endeavours, determined to vie with each other in making the best show possible. The stalls, attractive though they are sure to be, will have strong opposition from the amusements, which are numerous. The dining hall in Government House is being converted into a theatre, with a commodious stage, and artistically-draped proscenium. Between 4-30 and 6 p.m. the theatre will be used as a cafe chantant, under the direction of Miss Croft. During the hour and a half the concert will go on, most excellent music, vocal and instrumental, will be heard, as according to the "bill," the fair directress has secured the assistance of "all the musical talent of Western India." At six the theatre will be occupied by a small company of the Poona amateurs, when will be enacted

CRAZED.

An absurdity in one act.

CASTE.

Sally	Miss Borradaile.
Beethoven Brown	Mr. Lidden, R.E.
Shakespeare Smith	Mr. Gordon.

Amusement to old and young alike will be afforded by the Chamber of Mysteries, under the superintendence of Mrs. Dimmock, and Mr. Wadia, who in addition to "the latest wonders of the world," will exhibit one of the most skilled magicians in India, who comes to us under the name of "Professor Mittro Machachand." For children a steam merry-go-round is being put up, and Mrs. Pottinger will preside over a dipping well, and wheel of fortune. There can be no disappointment in the well, for Mrs. Pottinger has an announcement outside, "all prizes—no blanks." The Men in the Tub will afford more fun to the younger portion of the fete's patrons. Here two men, in grotesque costume, will hide themselves, bobbing up and down at intervals to allow themselves to be shot at with wooden pins. It may be guessed that it will be more fun for the juveniles who go to try their skill, than for the living targets. Just next to the men in the Tub, a party of skilled gymnasts will give, at intervals, performances on the cross-bar. A little way down the hill on the shore, not too far removed, yet sufficiently out of the way to prevent accident, a shooting range has been put up, under the management of Major and Mrs. VonDonop, who are to be "assisted by the flower of the Bombay Army." Already a competition has been got up to be called the Affinity Stakes. From all this it will be noted that there will be much to amuse, and much to do, during the three hours the fete will continue this evening.

THE POLICE AND OTHER CHARGES.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the reply of H. E. the Governor in Council to the deputation appointed on the 11th January last, a long discussion took place on the motion of Mr. P. Mehta, that a commission be appointed to draw an appeal to the Secretary of State for India and the local Government on the question of the Municipal contribution to the cost of the police of the City of Bombay. Mr. Mehta in his speech, lasting close upon an hour and-a-half, contended that the Corporation was being unfairly treated in being called upon to pay three-fourths of the police charge, and that the arguments set up by the Government of India and the local Government did not meet the contention of the Municipality. He went minutely into the history of the police question, and dealt with the Government letters that have been received and concluded by saying that it was the duty of the Corporation to fight out the matter by appealing to the highest authority. Dr. Blaney seconded the motion. Colonel Merewether contended that as Mr. Mehta had brought no new argument to light it would be useless to appeal the Secretary of State. Mr. Grattan Geary moved as an amendment; "That the letter of Mr. Lee Warner, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, with the reply of the Government of India with the President's letter on the incidence of the police charges and the rest of the correspondence be recorded. (2) That the apportionment charges under which the Municipality shall bear three-fourths of the cost of the police force and the Government one-fourth is accepted, pending the resumption of negotiations with Government with a view to a more satisfactory settlement in the direction of giving up certain receipts in exchange for relief from police charges." The mover of the amendment urged that it was unwise to invite a distinct negative from the highest authority which would bind the Government of India as the decision of that Government had bound the Government of Bombay. Dr. Banks seconded the amendment. Mr. Mehta's motion was carried. A further report will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held to-day :—

I.—Bills and Orders of the day :—

(1) Bill No. 3 of 1891.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.—Consideration of the Bill in detail to be resumed.

Never before, probably, have three such young prelates taken their seats together in the House of Lords as the Bishops of Chester, St. Asaph, and Bangor, all under fifty, who were on Tuesday night introduced to the Lord Chancellor with all the quaint formalities usual on such occasions. The Bishop of Bangor will be the Chaplain of the House, and his voice will probably not be often heard unless on Welsh Intermediate Education, as to which he is an authority. The other two Bishops, who are brothers-in-law, are, however, likely to make their mark in the House, as they have out of it, one arresting attention by his massive power and original sayings, and the other by his bold defence of the Church in Wales.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society was held on Tuesday last, the 1st. instant, Mr. Andrew Murray presiding.

The following new members were elected :—Captain C. H. R., Browne, P. W. D., (Bombay) ; Captain G. H. Loch, Looshai Hills, (Kachar) ; Mr. R. M. Thomason, (Sheogarh) ; Mr. E. E. Fernandez, (Baroda) ; and Dr. Dhargalker Luxmon, (Bombay.)

The following contributions were acknowledged :—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING FEBRUARY 1892.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Owl (alive)	Strix javanica	Miss Atkinson.
1 Brown Flying Squirrel (alive).	Pteromys oral	Mr. J. David.
1 Green Tree Snake	Dryophis myoterizans	Dr. T. S. Weir.
1 Porcupine's Skull	Hystrix leucura	
Deer's Horns	Rucervus eldii	
2 Sarus Crane's Eggs	Grus antigone	Capt. A. Gwyn.
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Mr. C. E. Kane.

Minor Contributions from.—Mr. G. Owen Dunn, Mr. C. I. Michael, Mr. J. Benjamin, Mrs. Aston, Vet.-Captain J. Mills, and Captain A. Gwyn.

Contributions to the Library.—The Fauna of British India (Blandford) Mammalia Vol. II from Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S. and Pharmacographia indica, Part V. (Dymock) from the author.

Exhibits.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood exhibited a fine specimen of "Gloxinia" grown in Bombay, and Mr. M. C. Turner sent two beautiful orchids in flowers, viz., "Phalconopsis Schilleriana" and "Dendrobium aggregatum" which were much admired.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1891.

The Accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st. December 1891 were laid before the meeting by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Andrew Murray. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,932 (out of which Rs. 4,316 were spent on the "Journal") and a balance of Rs. 1,454 was carried forward.

The Accounts were passed subject to the usual audit, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Honorary Treasurer.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING IN NATIVE STATES.

The Honorary Secretary read an interesting paper, on the above subject, by Mr. H. St John Jackson of Allahabad, containing descriptions of the gardens which had been laid out at Jeypore, Gwalior, Oodeypore, Durbhunga, and other places. The paper will appear in No. IV. Vol. VI. of the "Journal," which will be published in a few days.

DISEASES OF FIG-TREES.

Dr J. C. Lisboa then delivered a lecture on what appears to be an hereditary disease of the branches and leaves of the fig-tree, known as the Pipree (Ficus Tsiela). This tree occurs in large numbers on the road between Poona and Mahableswar, and those who have travelled along that road must have noticed a curious phenomenon presented by the tree. From its branches may here and there be seen, hanging, large green balls, like Chinese lanterns. They are composed entirely of numerous small leaves thickly congested on small branchlets, which are also numerous and congested on larger branches. Seen from a distance, one is apt to infer that the leaves have been brought together either by spiders or red ants, but closer examination shows that the leaves are free and that the appearance is due to the innumerable short branches shooting out in close proximity to one another and bearing small closely imbricated leaves. The branch of the tree thus affected gradually dies. The lecturer stated that these abnormalities were, in his opinion, due to an hereditary disease and were not caused by either a fungus or by insects.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Lisboa for his valuable lecture, which was illustrated by means of photographs and specimens.

DEATH OF COL. G. R. GOODFELLOW.

We regret to learn that information has been received of the death, in England, of Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, C.I.E., an officer who has done long and varied service in the Political Department under the Government of Bombay. bay, Colonel Goodfellow, whose first commission was dated March 8, 1855, was admitted into the Staff Corps in 1861, and commenced his service in the Political Department early in 1863 as Arabic Interpreter to the Resident at Aden, subsequently becoming Second Assistant, and remaining at Aden until April, 1870, shortly before which time he had become First Assistant. He then served for a year as special assistant Political Agent in charge of the Rajkot and Gondal States, when his services were placed for a year at the disposal of the Government of India for service as officiating Political Agent for Baghelkhand, Central India. In May, 1872, Colonel Goodfellow began his connection with Cutch, where with several interruptions he was Political Agent for several years. In these intervals he was again at Aden officiating as Resident there for six months in 1882 ; for a year-and-a-half he was Political Superintendent of Akalkot ; and twice he held the post of Political Agent in Mahi-Kantha. His last appointment was that of Political Superintendent at Palanpur, which he took up in April, 1890. Colonel Goodfellow accompanied the Rao of Cutch on his visit to England in the Jubilee year, when he was made a C.I.E. He was a capable and energetic Political Officer, and his death will be greatly regretted in this Presidency. In the early part of his career he saw active military service, being with the Belgaum Field Force under Colonel Malcolm, C.B., in 1857-58 ; he was present at the surrender and occupation of the Sholapur fortress in February, 1858, and he took part in a political capacity in the operations against the Fudtheli Tribes of Arabs in 1865-66, for which he received the special commendation of the Government of India.

A SOLDIER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There's a lot of troops been in this station since December for the purpose of going to England and have not gone. We missed the 15th of January boat and now we've missed the 26th of February boat, for the simple reason, to allow a lot of invalids to take our place. The majority of these invalids are nothing but men who took a dislike to the service, and especially the country, so they took it into their heads to chuck a dummy or work their ticket, such as taking soap pills, smoking black pipe, &c., and by the ignorance of the doctors, they managed to get away, and thereby taking the place and dues of good faithful soldiers of her Majesty (God bless her!), and it is a noted fact, some of these invalids are very strong healthy men, by far stronger, &c., than some of the poor men who have done over their eight and near that in the country, I mean seven years men, who only enlisted for that period. And what's most annoying these men (*i. e.* invalids) bum about how they dusted the doctors over, and some boast of having five and more years' hospital service out of their seven. Now what puzzles me is why do the public pay large sums for the army, and large salaries to these doctors when they do not get the work for their money? We, the time X as you know have wrote home telling them we will come by such a ship only to be disappointed, and what's more we bought present and got English money, and where is it now! Ask the Canteen Sergeant or the man who keeps the pawn-shop. Tell it not in Gath, but can a man amuse himself by walking the Nasik Road every night for months. No. I wonder if General Roberts or Sir G. Greaves could do it. Why don't they allow a man to volunteer to some Regiments going home or to some expedition that's on at the time, and thereby gain something, there is a lot lucky to see service when they come to India, but the majority is the same old thing, a man enlists to see and do something, and goes home with nothing. The result is seven or more years thrown away.—Yours, &c.,

A TIME X MAN.

SPOLIATION OF THE MAIDAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to see that an effort is being made to arouse public indignation at the projected spoliation of the Maidan by Government appropriating the open ground facing the Sailors' Home for sale as building sites, and I trust that the Viceroy's attention may be specially drawn to the project when he pays a visit to Bombay this month, and that he will place a veto upon it.

It would be utterly destructive to the beauty of Bombay, and as an up-country paper aptly puts it, the whole intelligent world of India is interested in the preservation of the picturesqueness and salubrity of the town which represents the "Gate of India."

What I am surprised at is the apathy of public opinion on the subject of an encroachment, which, if carried out, will be an outrage on good taste, and public rights.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. [illegible] X. Y. Z.

EVENING PARTY TO H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

The Kutchee inhabitants of Bombay honoured H. H. the Rao of Kutch at an evening entertainment given on Wednesday, at the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's bungalow, Breach Candy. The arrangements in connection with the entertainment had been entrusted to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Vandravandas Purshotamdass, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Alladinbhoy Laljee, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Munjee Nathoo, and others, who worked at their task with commendable zeal, the result of which was evident in the extensive decorations and the effective illumination, with the electric light and coloured lanterns, which made the bungalow and its fine garden-grounds delightful to look upon. The garden walks in the rear of the bungalow, which were carpetted, and where the refreshment buffets were laid, were found specially inviting, and afforded ample accommodation for the large number of European ladies and European and Native gentlemen, who had accepted invitations to meet the Rao, and were presented to his Highness by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram in the main reception saloon. A Portuguese Band, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music during the evening. The Rao, accompanied by his brother Prince Kaluba, Dewan Motilal Lallubhoy, the Bombay agent, Mr. Munsukhram Surajram, the private secretary, Mr. Chotalal Savaklal, Col. Hunter, the Political Agent, Dr. Bhikajee Damania, the surgeon, and others, arrived at the bungalow at 9-15 p.m., and was welcomed by the members of the committee above-mentioned. Being escorted into the reception saloon, the presentations were made to him; and he conversed freely with several of those introduced to him. Among others present were:—

General Budgen, Sir Charles Pritchard, the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Uderam Moolchand, the Kuver of Dhurumpore, the Persian Consul General and his sons, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., Geo. Cotton, Grattan Geary, C. E. Fox, James Jardine, H. M. Phipson, H. A. Acworth, C. J. Naylor, H. C. Kirkpatrick, M. C. Turner, C. W. Chitty, Basil Scott, R. S. Brown, Sanders Slater, H. W. Barrow, Dr. Waters, Dr. Manser, Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Colonel Wilson, Messrs. J. Morris, Yorke Smith, E. R. Carroll, H. S. Bates, A. Murray, James Leask, M. Denso, J. W. Smith, A. Taylor, Duncan Childe, C. J. Kidd, R. W. Roughton, D. McLauchlan Slater, George A. F. Berends, Anthur Mcthing, Selim Solomon, Henry Solomon, N. I. Solenger, G. Ashby, G. K. Remington, C. H. Byrne, Rao Bahadur Luxmon Jagonnath, Messrs J. J. Guzdar, R. D. Sethna, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Risaldar Sayedoola Khan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Cursondas Chubildas, K. N. Kabrajee, Pranjeevandas Culliandas, Premchund Roychund, Hajibhoy Lalljee, Fakirchund Premchund, Panalal Punumchund, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Runchordas Purshotumdas, Meherali Dewraj Master, Tunsookhram Mansukhram Surajram, Chuttoorbhooj Morarji, Ghellabhai Haridas, J. C. Cama, R. K. Desai, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Prabhakur, Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Wasudeo, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Lukmidas Khimjee, Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Peerbhoy Khakibhoy, Bugwandas Narotumbas, Devdat Dannee, Narayen Vishnu Bapat, Virchand Dipchand, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Mir Sarfaraz Ali, Cassum Soomar Thariana, Cursetjee Rustumjee Thanawalla, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, G. M. Pitale, Kaikobad Cowasjee Adenwalla, Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, A. M. Dhurumsey, Budroodin Tyebjee, Amirudin Tyebjee, Hajibhoy Visram, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Ebrahim Rowjee, Rehmoobhoy Allana, Kaikhosroo Dosabhoy Framjee, Bapujee Dinanath, Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee, Shaik Adum Esufbhoy, Fazoolabhoy Heptoola, Dost Mahomed Allana, Trimbak Oanaren, Ahmed Rahimtula Sayani, Motibhai Moribhai Joshbai, Balcrushnarao Bhaskerjee Pitale, V. D. Barodekar, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Adumjee Peerbhoy, &c. About 10 o'clock an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets; and after spending a couple of hours in the interchange of social amenities, the Rao and his party left with presents of flowers. The party broke up at a later hour with the customary distribution of flowers.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Captain E. Dyson, M.B., I.M.S., has been granted leave for eight months.

Colonel F. W. Rhodes was granted privilege leave out of India on private affairs for four months.

Captain E. V. Bellors, 2nd Middlesex Regt., has been appointed Adjutant of the Poona Volunteers.

Lieutenant A. G. Rremner, R. E., will on arival in India join the Military Works Department at Rangoon.

Lieutenant J. E. Marshall, R. A., is transferred from Umballa to Mandalay for duty with No. 7 Mountain Battery.

Captain C. E. Johnson, 36th Sikhs, replaces the late Captain Maguire in the command of the India Police in British Central Africa.

Major W. E. Hilliard, Y.L.I., has been appointed A.A.G., of the District, vice Colonel Cunningham who has been appointed A.A.G., on the Staff.

The period within which officers of Native Regiments concerned are required to pass the Lower Standard in Pushtu, is extended from 1st March next to the date the examination is held in April.

Extensions of leave have been granted to the following officers:—Colonel W. Scott, I.S.C., for six months Lieut.-Col. M. W. Stevens, Y.L.I., seven days; Surgeon-Major Burroughs, I.M.S., one month; Conductor Garner, six months.

The following officers are granted leave to England:—Colonel J. Cook, 36th Sikhs, 7 months on private affairs; Colonel F. W. MacMullen, 13th Bengal Lancers, one year on private affairs; Honorary Captain and Paymaster C. R. Taafe, 2nd Lincolnshire, 12 month on private affairs; Surgeon-Captain C. R. Elliot, Medical Staff, 6 months on medical certificate; 2nd-Lieutenant J. Hasler, 1st East Kent Regiment, 12 months on private affairs; Captain J. S. Henderson, 1st, Gordon Highlanders, 6 months on private affairs; Lieutenant C. Blunt, R. A., 6 months on medical certificate; Captain G. O. Massy, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, one year on medical certificate; Major R. F. Trotter, 17th B. C., one year on private affairs.

The following appointments have been made:—4th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant H. G. Stainforth, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Barrow, resigned; 17th Bengal Cavalry: Captain J. H. Parsons to be Squadron Commander, vice Pollard appointed to the 15th B. L. and to move up in grade succession, vice Pollock promoted 2nd Squardon Commander; Captain Merewether, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub. protem; 14th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant Wingate, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Hobbs vacated on promotion; 15th Bengal Lancers: Lieutenant G. A. Robertson, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant; 16th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant J. G. White, 1st East Surrey Regiment; to be officiating Squadron officer on probation; 5th Punjab Cavalry: Captains Williamson, Templer and Edwards, Squadron Commanders, move up in grade succession, vice Gambier seconded for employment in the Intelligence Department, War Office; Captain Yate to be Squadron Commander, sub. protem; Lieutenant Allen, supernumerary on the establishment to be permanent Squadron Officer, 38th Dogras; Lieutenant Cadell, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Stainforth, vacated on promotion.

The desire for an immediate dissolution is not overmasteringly strong among influential Liberals, says a contemporary. Many of them, while quite ready to face a contest at any moment, are persuaded that the prospects of the Government grow steadily worse, and that the longer the reckoning is postponed, the heavier it will be. Rossendale was a heavy blow for the Tories. But Lord Salisbury's speech at Exeter is worse still, and has created the utmost consternation among his followers in the House of Commons. If the Prime Minister could be induced to address a public meeting once a week till the General Election the Liberal majority would be the largest ever known in Parliament.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Bilious affections, with all their concomitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, accompanied by a disinclination for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some alterative medicine. Let him at once send for a box of Holloway's Pills, a mild course of which will remove the symptoms, and speedily renew his usual healthful feelings. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER.

THE PUBLIC INQUIRY.

SPEECH BY MR. STRACHEY.

The public inquiry into certain charges against Mr. Percy Cotterill Wheeler, of the Bengal Civil Service, and late Officiating Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, was continued at the Board of Revenue Offices, Allahabad, on Monday.

On resuming, Mr. Reid said he could not at present produce the telegram spoken of on Friday, and the case for the prosecution was thus closed.

Mr. Strachey said it was now his duty to open the case for the defence and to meet the evidence which the prosecution had put forward. The charges against Mr. Wheeler were technically five, but in substance they amounted to two. In the first place he was charged with having neglected certain provisions of the law with reference to writing, delivering, signing, and dating a judgment, as required by law, and with having lied to Mr. Justice Straight when he said these provisions had been complied with. The second charge was in substance that he abused his judicial function and position to suppress or evade execution of a decree, against himself presented at his court. He proposed to take those charges one after the other, and he would take first the judgment in Debi Pershad's case. When he had finished that he would come to the question of the decree.

Surely it was raising a tremendous superstructure on the slightest foundation, to argue that, because Government wished judgment to be given, therefore Mr. Wheeler did not write it and went into court with a sham judgment upon his table. But that was the only suggestion put forward as to Mr. Wheeler's motive; no other explanation was made as to why he should act in this extraordinary manner. Laziness or disinclination to grapple with the case were not and could not have been the reasons, because they knew, upon the best authority possible, the authority of Mr. Justice Straight, what that record was, and it showed work and application on the part of Mr. Wheeler. Why, having displayed those excellent qualities up to the 27th July, should those qualities have deserted him; why should he lose all power and desire to grapple with the record, after the hardest part of the work was over? The industrious Judge was represented as suddenly becoming an idle, incompetent man, unable or unwilling to do his duty. But if Mr. Wheeler had really desired to shirk his duty and to become a mere idler, could not he have attained the same object without the slightest possible risk to himself? Everyone knew that judgments incriminal cases could be written with degrees of industry and care varying from the hardest possible work to the mere writing of a few generalities in a case. A judgment so far complying with the letter of the law, in that it disposed of the case and gave more or less plausible reasons for the conclusions arrived at, might have been written in a few hours. That course would at the same time have gratified his idleness and left him safe from imputation; and he could have done that at any time up to Mr. Straight's arrival on the 16th December. For the prosecution not only said Mr. Wheeler was idle, but that he was a man with no sense of truth whatever. He was not to be believed upon his word. A man of that kind, knowing a storm was brewing—what would have prevented him from writing a judgment of the kind he had mentioned? and when Mr. Straight arrived he could have presented it, saying: "I lost it; now I have found it, and here it is."

Going next to the events of the 21st October, the learned counsel said the questions were whether on that day, in the court-room, Mr. Wheeler gave judgment in the case in the manner required by various sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. On this subject Mr. Strachey referred at length to the evidence of the Reader, Rajkishore, and Jadub Chander Gupta, and alluded briefly to the evidence of the other witnesses who were in court. He pointed out that the Reader who had the best opportunity for observation distinctly said he saw the Judge sign and date the last page of the papers he had before him. Rajkishore did not remember seeing this, but it must be remembered that he was sitting at a lower level than the Judge; he was not looking at him attentively the whole time, and he would be less likely to notice the signing, which in any case would only take a moment. The Reader's evidence as to the number and nature of the papers before the Judge was dilated upon, and Mr. Strachey claimed that some weight should be attached to the Reader's distinct impression that what he saw was in fact the judgment signed and dated.

Then as to what happened between the 21st October and the 16th December, Mr. Strachey dealt first with the correspondence between Mr. Wheeler and the Government with reference to the judgment and records. To those letters Mr. Wheeler did not reply, and that that was an extremely unbusinesslike, irregular, and lax course of procedure no one, said Mr. Strachey, could deny. But how did it bear upon the question of whether judgment was delivered or not? Some false colour had been thrown upon that part of the case showing that there was an exceedingly great amount of unbusinesslike conduct on Mr. Wheeler's part in not replying to letters. Speaking next as to the neglect to reply to the official inquiries from the High Court, Mr. Strachey said he must admit that no copy of the judgment was given after orders were received from the High Court, and that no explanation was given up to the time of Mr. Straight's visit. Further it had been already admitted that the letters from Government and the High Court in relation to this matter were not filed. At the same time those irregularities, reprehensible as they undoubtedly were, would not warrant any other inference except the inference he was not concerned to deny in this case, viz., that Mr Wheeler behaved in a most unbusinesslike way.

With regard to the Sessions Statement for October, Mr. Strachey pointed out that it was essential the judgment should accompany it if the case of Debi Pershad was entered at all; and the judgment could not be incorporated with the Statement of the month until it was found. If the case had been entered without the full judgment, inquiries would have been made at once, and Mr. Wheeler would have had to admit the judgment was lost—the one thing he did not want to say until he was driven to say it, by his proved inability to recover the lost document.

Coming next to the so-called admissions on the part of Mr. Wheeler with reference to the judgment, Mr. Strachey said that the first remark was made to Rajkishore: "I am searching out (or sorting out) some papers;" and the second was to the same man: "You are too earnest about Debi Pershad; I am not a railway engine;" and the third, to Shodama Pande: "I will give papers in a day or two to the office, then you will get copies;" and in answer to a question by the pleader, Mr. Wheeler said: "You can make as many applications as you like." Lastly, there was the statement said to have been made to the munsarim, in November: "Some papers are missing; when they are found I will write a judgment."

The first of these statements, he submitted, bore out Mr. Wheeler's own statements. Mr. Wheeler said that on the 21st of October the record was in a more or less muddled condition, and he desired to sort it and arrange it, and to re-number the pages of his judgment, to make them run consecutively with the evidence. For that reason he said he originally took the record home after giving sentence; and that, Mr. Strachey said, would be exactly described as sorting out papers. The "railway engine" matter was explained as meaning: "Don't be in such a desperate hurry; I am not going to move more quickly than I like. You will get your copies in good time. Don't worry me." That explanation was borne out by the fact that Rajkishore translated what the Judge said, to Durga Pershad, as: "The Judge has not yet handed the judgment into the office." The remark to Sheodama Pande meant exactly the same. As to the statement of the munsarim, Mr. Strachey asked whether it was likely Mr. Wheeler would have put himself at the mercy of the one man he did not like, the man whom he had blown up and reprimanded, and who was feeling sore towards him. Yet it was this very man whom Mr. Wheeler was said to have chosen as his confidant, to whom to say words implying the judgement was not written. It was, the learned counsel asserted, grossly absurd to say anything of the kind would or could have been said, except by a man who was an absolute fool, and who did not care what his enemies thought of him. He should call the Government Pleader at Jaunpur who would deny the munsarim's statement that he told him what the munsarim alleged Mr. Wheeler said; and it would be proved that on that point the munsarim was absolutely lying. His falseness in saying he was not in the court-room when sentence was given had already been spoken to by several witnesses, and Mr. Strachey suggested he only adhered to his statement because he knew that in the affidavit he made before Mr. Wheeler left Jaunpur he denied he was in the court. Further, the action of the munsarim in regard to the letter produced by the Reader was alluded to and commented on. Having next given a forecast of the statement Mr. Wheeler himself would give to the court regarding the disappearance of the judgment, and the existence of a Kayastiolique in the courts at Jaunpur which he had determined to smash, Mr. Strachey dealt with the evidence of Mr. Justice Straight. So far as the incident about the holiday at the Court on December 16th was concerned, he would only at present say that Mr. Straight himself attached absolutely no importance to it. It was clear Mr. Straight did not in the slightest degree draw the inference from the telegram that was received that Mr. Wheeler was trying to evade his visit and shirk the inquiry Mr. Straight had been sent to undertake. Mr. Strachey traversed the suggestion that Mr. Wheeler's object was to gain time in which to write a judgment.

Mr. Howell suggested he might have wanted to get time to do a few more civil cases.

Mr. Strachey said undoubtedly that was so. Proceeding to comment on Mr. Straight's evidence, the learned counsel said it was reasonable to suppose that his memory had failed him in certain particulars. As to his notes, Mr. Straight himself did not say they were full, but that they contained the substance of what was said. He alluded to several instances in which matters which Mr. Straight said in his evidence were mentioned in his conversation with Mr. Wheeler which were not mentioned in the notes. Mr. Straight had said how long the interview lasted, and he put it at an hour and twenty minutes or an hour and a-half. The conversation about Debi Pershad occupied a substantial portion of the interview. But could anyone suppose that in something like three quarters of an hour these two gentlemen were talking, the substance of their conversation came out in the notes Mr. Straight read in his examination-in-chief, which, by the way, purported to give the *ipsissimis verbis* of Mr. Wheeler. They would be forced, he thought, to the conclusion that ther were various things said on that occasion which had not been recorded.

It was clear that the impression left on Mr. Straight's mind at the time was not that Mr. Wheeler had been lying. What his opinion was after reflection was a matter upon which no evidence had been given and should not be given because every reasonable person could draw his own inferences from what went on at that interview as it was recorded. Where Mr. Straight's opinion would be specially valuable would be in regard to the impression made actually at the very time when he observed Mr. Wheeler's manner and demeanour. On that subject his evidence would have had enormous force. There was nothing unreasonable, he submitted, in Mr. Wheeler's explanation to Mr. Straight of how the judgment was lost. It was not an unreasonable hypothesis, regarding it merely as that that it had been stolen. He should prove that on several occasions, not long before, there were thefts from Mr. Wheeler's house, and that it was apprehended there might be thefts of some of the documentary evidence in Debi Pershad's case. With regard to Mr. Straight's impression at the time of leaving Mr. Wheeler, it was clear it was not unfavourable, it was not "That man has been telling mo a lie." The impression made at the time was of the greatest possible importance in determining whether a man was telling the truth or not. The expression of his face, the manner in which he gave his answers, his manner when first spoken to—all were important, and the more so from a man like Mr. Justice Straight, whose whole life had been passed in the very occupation of studying the demeanour of people and seeing whether they were telling the truth or lying. That had been his business, his occupation, what he had excelled in, what had made him a High Court Judge, and his impressions would be of enormous importance.

Mr. Howell here inquired whether the judgment given in the High Court was on the record, and it was stated it was not.

Mr. Strachey repeated that Mr. Straight's first impression was not that Mr. Wheeler had been telling him a lie. That was clear from what Mr. Straight said and did. He contemplated at the time, subject to certain conditions, the continuance of Mr. Wheeler in office as Judge, and giving his assistance in continuing him in office. In his own kindness of heart he put before Mr. Wheeler a suggestion as to how he might right himself. Would he have done that, provisionally even, to a man whom he believed to have lied and to have destroyed his future career by having told a lie, the effect of which must be that he could not continue as District Judge or discharge judicial functions for the rest of his life?

Alluding then to Mr. Wheeler's attitude after the judgment of the High Court, which he said was consistent with his attitude at the interview with Mr. Justice Straight, Mr. Strachey explained why an affidavit was not filed, saying Mr. Wheeler acted under advice, and felt that if the Judges would not believe his word they would not believe an affidavit, and would not alter their opinion and retract and apologise because he swore to his statements. It was also known this Commission would be appointed.

In his concluding remarks upon this portion of the case, Mr. Strachey said the prosecution had taken upon themselves the burden of proving this negative. He had not to prove Mr. Wheeler did write the judgment but the prosecution had to prove he did not. He submitted there was no evidence worthy of the name to show that he did not write, deliver, sign and date the judgment as the law required. Having quoted the dictum of Lord Coleridge, that credence was bound to be given to the statement of a Judge, he submitted that upon the material that had been placed before the Commission it could not be said Mr. Wheeler was a liar, and that he never wrote a judgment in this case. "If that was so, he was right in what he did; he defied these men who had proclaimed him in the press as a liar; he said it was an infamous libel; and if these charges are not proved I say it was an outrage on justice. I ask the Commission to come to the conclusion there is no evidence which justifies this charge being made, and if that is so, that Mr. Wheeler has been subjected to a serious judicial outrage from the very quarter where he was most entitled to expect protection."

Mr. Strachey quoted Stroud's Judicial Dictionary regarding the fifth charge to show the meaning of the expression "forthwith" and the case of Costar *vs.* Hetherington, in the 28th volume of the Law Journal (Magistrate's Cases), page 198, in which "forthwith" was held to mean "forthwith upon the application of the party entitled to make application." Further, Mr. Strachey contended that a Judge was not absolutely forbidden to hold his hand until he had ascertained the wishes of the creditor, to ask him for better terms and to say: "I will proceed in this matter if you insist upon it; but don't insist." He instanced cases where to hold the contrary would result in absurdity; as, for instance, when a creditor presented an application for a decree against a judge to the Judge himself, and the Judge took from his pocket notes, and offered to pay there and then. Would that, asked Mr. Strachey, be misbehaviour and an abuse of judicial functions? Technically and according to the strict letter of the law Mr. Wheeler might have been wrong; but could the Commission say he had misbehaved. If the mere technical breach of some one provision of a law were misbehaviour within the meaning of the Act of 1850, half the Judges in the land, perhaps even some High Court Judges, might be found guilty under it.

Mr. Howell inquired whether the Commissioners were to say whether Mr. Wheeler, in their opinion, had been guilty of misbehaviour or were they simply to furnish answers to these five charges and leave the matter to Government.

Mr. Strachey said he thought the Commission had the fullest powers to express opinions upon any part of the case.

Mr. Howell: Do you think we might find that the fifth charge was literally correct, but that that did not amount to misbehaviour?

Mr. Strachey: Yes. I think you might say that all that is proved against Mr. Wheeler is, like many another Judge, he has not exactly literally fulfilled a certain section of the law.

Mr. Kaye said, of course, the Commissioners could give their opinion as to the amount of culpability attaching to Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Strachey, continuing, said that he understood the charge against Mr. Wheeler in substance was, that he abused his judicial functions and took advantage of his position.

Mr. Kaye: That is how I understand it.

Mr. Reid: I admit that definition.

Mr. Strachey then, in regard to Mr. Wheeler's action, quoted the evidence of Mr. McLeavy and of Mr. Justice Straight. The last, he said, was strongly in Mr. Wheeler's favour, to show that it never occurred to him that there was any impropriety or substantial departure from the law or abuse of judicial functions in finding out what his creditor really wanted. It never entered his head that that was misbehaviour or disobedience to the law in the sense of abusing the functions the law had entrusted to him.

THE DEFENCE.

Evidence was then called for the defence:—

Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Magistrate of Jaunpur, was then called. He said he remembered the evidence in the case of Debi Pershad closed on July 25th and the argument on the 27th. From that time to the 21st October he was nearly all the time at Jaunpur, and he saw Mr. Wheeler nearly every day. He had a conversation with him before the Mohurrum holidays at the Club about Debi Pershad's case. Mr. Wheeler said he could not go away for the Mohurrum holidays because he had to write his judgment in that case. At the end of August he met Mr. Wheeler at Fyzabad. He said that it was very hard lines that, after staying at Jaunpur for the Mohurrum to write judgment, he had been ill and could not do it; and now that he had cut his hand and could not do it. Witness' impression at the time was that Mr. Wheeler wanted to write the judgment as soon as possible, and was anxious about it. On the 15th September, the day before witness went on leave to Naini Tal, Mr. Wheeler told him he hoped to have finished the judgment before Mr. Crook took up the Nickel's case (fixed for the 28th) and that he had written to Mr. Crook asking him to postpone it. Witness' impression then was that Mr. Wheeler was writing the judgment. Witness wrote to the Legal Remembrancer at the time, saying his impression was judgment would be given in a few days. On the 29th July 1891 witness wrote to Mr. Wheeler inquiring what measures had been taken for the safe custody of some of the documentary evidence in the case, at that time in his court. He remarked that he had previously received information that some of the documents might be stolen, and he suggested that they might be put into the treasury for safe custody. This was agreed to by the Judge. Witness said he apprehended the books might be stolen, from information received, and the fact that thefts in Mr. Wheeler's house had been reported to him by the Superintendent of Police. Two such reports were made in May and one in July. The witness also produced a series of letters asking for the records in other cases bearing upon Debi Pershad's case which had been sent to the Judge's court.

Before the 16th September he wrote to Mr. Wheeler in consequence of a report he received from Mr. Pratt, the D. S. P., and received his reply, but he could find neither of the letters. After the 21st October witness was never given to understand that the judgment was not delivered. When he saw Mr. Wheeler at Fyzabad he had one arm in a sling and he believed both arms were injured.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reid: Since the 21st October he had seen Mr. Wheeler on two or three occasions: once at Mr. Pratt's marriage, and on the 9th December, when Mr. Wheeler dined at witness' house. He never told witness the judgment had been lost, or said that it had disappeared. No report of a theft at Mr. Wheeler's house since October 21st had reached witness. Mr. Wheeler never complained to witness about the officials of his court. He had not complained of the munsarim. They hardly ever spoke about official matters. Between the 27th July and the 21st October Mr. Wheeler was at the Club nearly every night, and was able to play whist. Mr. Wheeler was under medical treatment at Fyzabad for his cut-hand. The races were on at Fyzabad at the time.

Re-examined: When he saw Mr. Wheeler at the wedding he did not speak about this case. They did not often discuss official matters. Ordinarily if Mr. Wheeler gave a scolding to an official in his court he would certainly not expect him to inform witness.

By Mr. Kaye: When he said he was never given to understand after the 21st October that judgment had not been given, he meant by Mr. Wheeler. He believed Mr. Wheeler had hurt both his hands, and he thought he went to Fyzabad to have them treated. As a matter of fact he believed he had a pony running in the races. There was no Civil Surgeon in Jaunpur at that time, only an Assistant Surgeon, with whom he believed Mr. Wheeler was not satisfied.

Mr. Kaye said he knew as a fact that Mr. Wheeler's hands were hurt at that time.

Mr. C. H. Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, Jaunpur, was then called. He said in September last he was in Jaunpur, sharing his bungalow with Mr. Moreland. On September 27th, he believed be saw Mr. Wheeler at witness' house, Mr. Moreland being present. Mr. Wheeler handed some papers to Mr. Moreland, saying: "I think I have done with these now. He believed those papers to be the record in Debi Pershad's case. That year some theft took place in Mr. Wheeler's house. One took place on the 22nd May when Rs. 10 in cash was stolen. On the 29th May a report of a theft of a clock was made; on 9th July 1891 a despatch box, containing documents, cash and notes, amounting to Rs. 2,000, and on 16th September a report of the loss of Rs. 16-10 and of damage done to lamps was made. Witness made an official report to the District Magistrate. The thief was not discovered; but all the property in the case of the 2th July was recovered. Witness from his knowledge at the time believed the thief to be some one connected with the house.

Cross-examined: The dates witness gave were those when the report of the articles being stolen were made, and in each case reports were immediately made when the loss was discovered. The property taken on the 9th July was found in a compound near by. Since the 21st October he had received no report of the theft from Mr. Wheeler's house, neither privately nor officially; nor had Mr. Wheeler said anything to him about the loss of the judgment in Debi Pershad's case. Witness was in camp from the 12th November to December, except for a few days. No report was made of the loss of the judgment. He saw Mr. Wheeler regularly, he believed, at the Club.

Witness' reason for writing to Mr. Bartlett about Debi Pershad's case was that he wanted to know whether the Sub-Inspector was to return to duty at all. Mr. Wheeler never complained to witness of being unable to do his work on account of ill-health. He looked ill sometimes. So far as witness knew the servant suspected of the thefts was not dismissed at that time.

By Mr. Strachey: Mr. Wheeler was not in the habit of talking to him about his cases.

The Commission then adjourned.—*Pioneer.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February as compared with the statement of the 16th February 1892:—

	February 16.			February 23.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,64,32,802	12	6	1,84,06,849	13	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,06,06,076	5	1	5,51,12,568	12	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,29,476	15	11	3,67,692	11	0
Sundries	29,73,056	6	1	30,25,958	15	6
Rs.	9,50,41,412	7	7	10,16,13,070	4	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	49,82,948	8	0	51,15,086	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	47,76,836	0	0	44,32,636	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,46,41,634	8	0	1,51,71,302	8	8
Credits on do.	1,02,62,958	1	11	1,01,49,399	5	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,69,72,754	12	5	2,80,46,291	12	10
Balances with other Banks	9,14,278	15	0	8,40,912	15	7
Bullion	8,98,465	0	4	8,67,548	8	9
Dead Stock	12,11,419	6	8	12,16,990	15	5
Stamps	10,758	6	10	18,774	3	9
Sundries	15,26,167	15	2	15,25,101	5	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,31,94,009	4	10	1,89,93,980	11	3
Do. at Branches	1,56,49,181	8	5	1,52,43,045	13	1
Rs.	9,50,41,412	7	7	10,16,13,070	4	9

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 23rd February, 1892:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,42,262	Inc.
Do. at Branches	4,31,781	do.
Other Deposits	45,06,493	do.
Post Bills	38,216	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,12,062	Dec.
Loans	5,29,668	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,13,559	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	10,73,537	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	57,99,972	do.
Do. at Branches	4,06,135	Dec.

Mr. Walter Hamilton has some amusing anecdotes to tell in the "Ex-Libris Journal" concerning heraldry and the fancy for book plates. During the time when Mr. Crampton was our Ambassador to the United States he hyd occasion to send a carriage to a Washington carriage builder to be repaired. On calling in one day to see how things were going on he noticed other vehicles of all kinds and sizes with his armorial bearings painted upon them. The foreman explained: "Seeing your carriage here some of our citizens liked the pattern upon it, and reckoned they would have it painted on theirs as well. Yes, sir, that's so!" Another story relates to a second-hand book-seller who had bought at a county sale some 200 or 300 volumes of handsome but unsaleable old sermons, books on theology, and the like. Having placed a few of these outside, a stylishly dressed man entered the shop, and said, "I'll take these books, and say, have you any more of this kind with this shield on to them?" pointing to the book-plate attached, which bore the arms and name of a good old country family. "That box, sir, is full of books from the same house," answered the bookseller. "What's yer figger for them?" inquired the customer. "See here, I start back to Chicago to-morrow. I'm goin, to start a libery that, and these books will just fit me, name and all. Just you sort out all that have that shield and name, and send them round to the Langham, at seven sharp. I'll be round to settle up; but see, now, don't you send any without that name-plate, for that's my name too, and I reckon this old hoss with the daggers and roosters might have been related to me some way."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT COMMISSION.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Commission, only one witness was examined.

Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide said:—I was one of the original Special Sub-Judges appointed under the Act.. I held that office from January 1880 to February 1888. I was Special Sub-Judge at Ahmednagar and Sholapore The Act introduced in certain respects a new procedure. It compelled the defendant to appear and enabled the courts to go behind the bond. These were the principal changes in the procedure. In all suits which fell under Chapter II, defendant was always compelled to appear. In some respects this conferred a great benefit on the agriculturist; inconvenience there was none. If there was inconvenience, it was outbalanced by the advantage. The ryots when summoned, don't remember the day of hearing and hence often fail to appear. Their ignorance and thoughtlessness forced the judge to summon them again. Under the old law when a bond was proved and admitted, nothing more was done. The ryots thought they would not be heard and, therefore, they did not appear and allowed the suits to go *ex parte*. A bond being proved, they could under the old law, have had no defence. If the Act did not permit the courts to go behind the law, there would still be some advantage, in a small number of cases, to compel the defendant to attend. I would constrain the defendant for his own good. The agriculturists are very idle people except at certain seasons. In eight months in the year it would be really no inconvenience to compel the defendant to attend. I think it was a good thing to empower the courts to enquire into the past history of a transaction, for the ryot and the sowcar are not evenly balanced. It was a difficult thing to make these enquiries when the transactions extended over a long series of years. It is now becoming easier and easier. Sections 12 and 13 were most useful in taking the account. Very few cases of fraud and such like were brought to light. The punctual debtor really paid more than the unpunctual debtor. Compound interest was allowed in no case that I can recollect. Under the Act we squared the account after each payment. The courts under the Act never allowed accumulated interest. The deductions made from the claim were chiefly on account of interest. Sections 12 and 13 were mainly useful in ascertaining the original sum lent, and allowing reasonable interest thereon. In taking the account it was laid down that where the interest exceeds the principal, the interest to be allowed shall not exceed the principal sum. This has been found useful in this part of the country. There are various circumstances which prevent the sowcar from going to court frequently. The costs and uncertainty of recovery often deter them from suing. Cheapening litigation might have a very disastrous effect upon debtors. I approve of the long period of limitation. I don't think the short period of limitation is of any advantage to the debtor. The longer period is most convenient to all parties. A simple acknowledgment would renew the period of limitation it is true. The debtor won't pass an acknowledgment when the limitation period is about to close. I think it would be a convenience to have a uniform period of limitation, and that the long period. I think the position of the ryot now is better, for the ryot has become more frugal and has not such a burden of debt. The Act has lessened the pressure of debt on the ryots, though it has not put money into their pockets. The burden of the middle classes has been greatly lessened. Some are totally relieved, some are partially relieved, while in the case of others, they are not troubled with having to pay up all at once but do so in instalments. The proportion of ryots, who were hopelessly in debt before the Act was passed, has become less, while the number of those absolutely free from debt has increased. The sowcars certainly have reason to complain of loss of interest, but I do not think that they could have recovered the whole of the interest. I think the abolition of imprisonment for debt of the agriculturist is a good thing, and I would keep that rule. He should not be subject to imprisonment. There are other classes of people to whom this immunity from imprisonment might well be extended. The land unless specially hypothecated cannot be attached and sold. I approve of this. Of course the sowcars will now insist on mortgages more frequently. Unsecured debts should not be allowed to go on increasing. The agriculturists are perfectly contented with the Act. The Act has not, in my opinion, injuriously affected the moral character of the agriculturists. They are not now more prone to bringing false witnesses, setting up false defences, etc., than before. The agriculturist now feels a little more independent with the protection of the Act. Many men obtain loans now without passing any bond. More money is, I think, now lent on account in this way on account of the troublesome registration. The system of registration introduced by the Act is, I think, a good one, but it is a little troublesome business. If it could be made convenient and easy, I should maintain registration, as it is a useful thing and a protection to the ryots. I would not maintain the present system of registration only for mortgage bonds. I would not register mere small money bonds. I approve of the conciliation system, which has been of great benefit. The system has saved the courts a good deal of work. I think that all the cases which go before conciliators now would come to court if there were no conciliators. I do not think the conciliation system is much abused. I have heard no complaints against the system. I look upon the conciliation system as a good thing, and would extend it. I do not know if cases under this Act are decided more promptly than under the general law. I think a system of revision is preferable to a system of appeal. I think the revisional system has had the effect of making the Subordinate-Judges more careful. I think the Subordinate-Judges in these four districts are more careful in their proceedings than the Subordinate-Judges in the other districts.

By Mr. Evans.—I think that several of the agreements come to before the conciliators are the result of the action of the conciliators themselves, but more frequently the parties had made up their minds as to the agreement before going to the conciliator. The parties in these latter cases would have gone to court had there been no conciliators. I don't think they would have had a new bond executed without going to court. They would have gone to court and compromised matters. The refund system is a good one and would encourage compromises. If the conciliation system were done away with, it would not altogether prevent fictitious agreements, which are really new bonds with decrees attached, as this sort of thing can still be done before private arbitrators.

By Mr. Hammick.—When I was appointed Sub-Judge under the Act, we were directed to carefully watch the working of the Act. I made especial enquiries of the people themselves as to how they liked the Act and how it had effected them. Ordering payment of debt by instalments is suited to the varying condition of the agriculturist, and is a great convenience.

By Mr. Ibbetson.—I was Sub-Judge in Nassick in 1870 to 1879. From 1860 to 65 I was Sub-Judge in Thana and Ahmednagar. I was Deputy Collector from 1865 to 70 in Tanna and Ratnagiri. Sometimes we found a difficulty in getting at the origin of the transaction, but this was only in a few cases. They became fewer as we went on. I think the sowcars realised a good portion of their decrees. I think it was becoming more common for agriculturists to borrow from one another. It is still common in Nagar for people to pledge their services. It is very common in Konkan. I think the working of the Act has not had much effect upon the interest. It has made the sowcars more reasonable to compromise. On secured debts the courts usually allowed from 6 to 9 or 12 per cent. interest and on unsecured debts from 12 to 18 p. c. The bonds are written irrespective of these rates. The sowcars still charge their own rates in bonds. We generally never allow instalments to run for more than seven years. I have known interest to be allowed on instalments in cases where the original interest was small, but this was only in a very few cases. The rate of interest was not influenced by the number of instalments. I don't think the sowcars have harassed the ryots by suing them at harvest time to inconvenience them. I think when accounts were not produced that there were no accounts in existence, i. e. no proper accounts. Duplicate fraudulent accounts are very rarely kept. Section 15 was never acted on as there is no material for arbitration and the arbitrators could not do better than the court could. Crops were not attachable when I was Special Sub-Judge. There is no advantage in attaching crops. I have never known a Government pleader to be appointed to represent an agricultural defendant. I do not know why.

By Mr. Porter—There is no serious inconvenience in having two laws existing side by side, one for agriculturists and another for non-agriculturists. No difficulty has been found. Originally the Relief Act was abused owing to the faulty definition of the word "agriculturists," but there have only been a few cases of abuse. I think most of the old accounts have been cleared. I think it is still necessary to retain sections 12 and 13.

By Mr. Neill.—The ryots have shown no disposition to take advantage of the insolvency sections of the Act. The ryot does not like to become an insolvent. He thinks it derogatory. His ignorance is also probably a reason for this. I don't think the question of any religious duty prevents the ryot from becoming an insolvent.

To Mr. Hammick.—I think it is a good thing to give conciliators the power of compelling the attendance of the defendant. There is no bullying in the question.

To Mr. Neill.—I know the village Munsiffs in Nagar and Sholapur. These Munsiffs were very hardworking gentlemen, and did much good work. The village Munsiff's courts take up a special class of case, which would never come before the other courts. They serve a useful purpose. I would extend the system. I think a man ought to be compelled to go to a village Munsiff.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 1.

Elliot, Major, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

March 2.

Mackay, Major, 26th Bo Infy, on leave, from Neemuch.
Wilson, Captain, 23rd Bo Infy, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—February 29.

Hunt, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty to Ahmedabad.
Harding, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th March, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.
2. There will be drill for "D" Company, behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, at 5-30 this evening.
3. "F" Company prize firing will take place at Coorla on Monday, the 7th, Wednesday, the 9th, and Thursday, the 10th instant.
4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned N.C. Officer and Volunteers:—

Sergt. F. H. Waller, "B" Company, from 2nd to 31st March 1892.

Vols. J. C. P. Brooks, F. Trail, W. F. Graham, A McMullan, T. T. Major, E. McDermott, F. Orr, F. Richtsteig and E. Stewart, "A" Company, from 1st March to 1st September 1892.

RULES FOR HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS' CUP.

(1) The competition will take place between squads of eight files, one officer, and four non-commissioned officers, all of whom must belong to the Company, only one squad to be sent from each Company. There being two Cups the Volunteer Companies will compete together, and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The competition to take place at the end of the drill season.

(2) If a Company wins the cup three years in succession the cup becomes the property of that Company.

(3) The order in which the Companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the competition.

(4) Points will be given for the following:—Inspecting and proving. Precision of movements, smartness and correctness of dress. Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements, and a certain number of movements in company drill (the same for all the companies), which will be specified on the ground by the officer judging the competition.

5. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No. 3,251 Vol. S. D'Souza.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., as early as possible, for the necessary alterations to be made.
2. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Poona Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—Capt E V Bellers, 2nd Battn Middlesex Regt, to be Adjt, vice Capt A M Horrocks, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—Surgn-Capt T E Dyson, M B, I M S, 5th Bo Cavy (offing Medical Officer, 2nd Bo Infy), for eight months.

Col F W Rhodes, D S O, Military Secy to H E the Governor, was granted leave out of India on private affairs for four months.

The undermentioned Warrant officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Condr W H Steele, and Sub-Condr J Wharton, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col W Scott, I S C, six months, private affairs; Lieut-Col M W Stevens, General List, Infantry, seven days, urgent private affairs; Surgn-Major G E E Burroughs, I M S, one month, medical certificate; and Condr J Garner, Ordnance Dept, six months, medical certificate.

The following appointment is made:—Major W E Hilliard, Y L I, to be Assist Adjt Genl of a District vice Col E Cunningham, Assistant Adjt Genl, appointed Colonel on the Staff.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Dawood Adum, a Master in Messrs Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Currie a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, vice Mr B T Finch.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Fakir Ahmed, a Master in Messrs Shepherd and Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev G Gothard, M A, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay, to revert to the Chaplaincy of St Paul's, Poona; the Rev S Leigh-Lye, B A, to be Chaplain of Aden; the Rev P S Grove, B A, to be Chaplain of Dharwar; the Rev L M Haslope, M A, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay during the remainder of his Lordship's tour of visitation; and the Rev W A Dickins, M A, to be Chaplain of Nasirabad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of the vacancy, vice Col G R Goodfellow, CIE, deceased:—Col W Scott to be Political Supt, Palanpur; and Col W A Salmon to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Dadabhai Hormasji to be Native Assist to the Political Supt, Palanpur; and Mr Jethalal Varajbhai to be Assist Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

H E the Governor in Council is pleasd to appoint the Supt of the Agency Police, Kathiawar, to be *ex-officio* Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bagul, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Khatav and Dahivadi in the district of Satara is allowed privilege leave for two months and three days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hari Atmaram Mohile, BA, LLB, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Khatav and Dahivadi during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bagul, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Rajeshwar Balwant Bhatavdekar, Head Karkun of taluka Sirur in the Poona District, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C O O Tanner, 23th Bo Infy, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt F J S Lowry, with effect from the date he took charge of the appointment.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Tanner, to be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonment of Hyderabad.

Major E D Newnham-Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty nine days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W B Piers, 10th Bo Infy, to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, during the absence of Major E D Newnham-Smith, or until further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Piers, to be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the military cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

Azam Abaji Sakharam Deshmukh, acting Head Karkun of taluka Shahapur in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr W T Morison, C S, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the Eastern Division of that district, comprising the talukas of Bhimthadi, Purandhar, Sirur and Indapur.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji from Borsad to Viramgam; and Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana from Kapadvanj to Borsad.

A'zam Dayaldas Manghirmal, acting Head Munshi of taluka Kashmur in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram Vakil, Depy Educational Inspr, Surat Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment during the absence of Rao Saheb Motiram Rajaram Vakil, or pending further orders:—Mr H N Dalal, BA, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Surat; and Mr K P Trivedi, BA, to act as Head Master, Nadiad High School, vice Mr Dalal.

Messrs T B Kirkham and B R Sahasrabudhe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspr, Central Division.

Rao Saheb Balwant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe and Mr Mahadev Shivram Apte respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh Sub-Division.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgn Bhikaji Edulji Ghasvala, LM & S, has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Agency Surgeon at Rajkot, during the absence of Assist-Surgn F S Davar, on sick leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs Pechey-Phipson, MD, First Physician, Kama Hospital, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

Mr H E Watson, Depy Commissioner, Thar and Parker, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vithal Sitaram Bhandarkar, BA. LCE, as an Assist Engr, third grade.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Privilege leave for 3 months, under Art [illegible] of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. W. R. Hankin, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Jubulpore.

Mr. M. Leslie, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, P W D, Central Provinces, has been granted by H M's Secy of State furlough for 3 months on medical certificate, in extension of that granted him.

Dewan Rahadur Raghnata Row, has delivered an interesting address on village government in India. He contended that the people of India should improve their villages rather than their Legislative Councils.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE German Emperor has evidently made his recent culinary studies to some purpose. They seem, at any rate, to have taught him what is "good to eat," from the orthodox German point of view. A day or two ago he inspected the barracks at Potsdam, accompanied by the King of Wurtemberg. When their Majesties reached the canteen, a tremendous kettleful of sausages was boiling over the kitchen fire. William II., German Emperor, King of Prussia etc., etc., asked for a sausage, and when a ministering spirit rushed off for a knife and fork, the Emperor stopped him saying, "Never mind the fork. Just hand the sausage over to me. A hot sausage tastes best when eaten without knife or fork," and took the dainty between his fingers, washing it down with a couple of "cognacs and egg."

The new Dean of Chichester, Canon Randall, brother of the Bishop of Reading, followed Archdeacon Manning as Rector of Lavington, and was the trusted friend of Bishop Wilberforce. He is a strong Tory and an advanced High Churchman. At All Saints', Clifton, though Bishop Ellicott would not allow him to be prosecuted, he for some years practically boycotted him. They have, however, been completely reconciled, and some months ago the Bishop gave Canon Randall a stall in Bristol Cathedral. The new Dean has a fund of humour and is a capital "raconteur." He is a successful conductor of "Quiet Days," like his predecessor. He has taken a leading part in many Church Congresses, and his return to his old diocese will be generally welcomed.

Some curious stories are current about Mr. Rudyard Kipling as a boy. He had a curious habit of seeing visions, which was somewhat puzzling and surprising to his guardians. One day he was found in the garden belabouring a large shrub. When asked what he was doing, he answered that it was his grandmother, who was always appearing to him, and that the only way to drive her away was to beat her. Later on he developed a habit of seeing apparitions seated in chairs or standing in front of him. He was finally taken in hand by an oculist, and was ordered to wear the spectacles, which he has used ever since, and which have more effectually banished his apparitions than all the beating he gave to that bush, which kind of spectacles might well be more widely manufactured, and presented to various individuals, who boast of similar misfortunes, and are still vaguely beating the bush.

The late Sir Morell Mackenzie was an exceedingly busy man. It was said to be an easy day with him when he devoted less than fourteen hours to his professional duties. His position in his own particular branch of surgery was such that he was consulted by patients not only in all parts of Great Britain, but from almost every country in the world. Sir Morell was an early riser, and was usually out of the house by nine o'clock, reserving the hour from nine to ten for a few of his most urgent cases, which required a morning visit. Returning home he received patients in his consulting-room for the next four hours. After luncheon he again went out for calls, and got back by 7-30. After dinner he attended to correspondence and other work, and seldom left his desk much before midnight.

In the late surgeon's house in Harley-street, there are many interesting gifts from celebrated persons in token of professional services rendered. Over the fireplace in one of the rooms, hangs a large photograph of a painting by Angeli, representing the Empress Victoria of Germany shortly after her marriage with the Crown Prince. On this the Empress inscribed a testimonial of her regard of Sir Morell. There is also a painting in oil by the Empress herself, and a photograph of the Emperor, then the Crown Prince, in Highland costume, taken at Balmoral, nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The present Lord Barnard, the Duke of Cleveland's heir, will possibly not take his seat in the next session among the peers. It is, however, absurd to state that there is any difficulty about his being able to establish his claim to the peerage, although as a matter of form, he will have to prove his title; and this takes time. Nor is there any reason to suppose, as is rumored, that any connection of the late Duke will attempt to impeach his right to the disposition of any part of his estate. The Duke was, as stated in "The Star" some time before his death, absolutely entitled in fee simple to the whole of his large estate, as he acquired during his life by purchase or otherwise all rights vested in remaindermen. Lord Barnard will, however, only take a life interest in the Raby Castle and other estates devised to him, as by the Duke's will a strict settlement is to be drawn of the properties. Lord Barnard is a pleasant, well-meaning gentleman, somewhat under forty. He is an Eton and a B.N.C. Oxford man. He went through the formality of a call to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1879.

Earl Glasgow, who is to succeed Earl Onslow as governor of New Zealand, will be the third Scotch peer, who has been provided with an Australian governorship by Lord Knutsford. The others are the Earls of Hopetoun and Kintore, neither of them a whit more qualified by knowledge and training for colonial rule than Earl Glasgow is. The selection will surprise people in Scotland, who know the Earl as an Ayrshire country gentleman with an experience of public affairs limited to local boards. His cousin, the late Earl, was a man of mark in Scotland, munificent in gifts to Church objects and a hot politcian, so that Earl Glasgow is probably reaping the reward of the family devotion to Church and State. He is not rich, although the late earl gave him £100,000 to consent to break the entail, out of which he bought his present estate of Kilburne. The result of this arrangement was that the immensely valuable estates of the Boyles round about Glasgow and elsewhere have been dispersed to enrich Lady Gertrude Cochran of Crauford Priory.

Mr. Thomas Terrell, the young barrister, who distinguished himself in his brilliant conduct of Miss Valerie Wiedeman's breach of promise action against the Hon. Robert Walpole, is bringing his experience as a barrister to the aid of his art as a novelist in a manner that, despite its confessed "purpose," would possibly even be approved by the relentlessly purpose-hating Mr. "Logroller." In his "City of the Just," which is just out, he sets forth his object as being "to bring to the surface the operations of certain gangs of scoundrels, who still live and flourish in the said city," which, like Shelley's Hell, is "a city much like London." The scoundrels he exposes are the bucket-shop keepers known to the Stock Exchange. "Some of the incidents," says Mr. Terrell, "I have extracted, with my clients' consent, from a bundle of paper which is on my table at the present moment." It is distinctly a good idea to use a brief for fictional purposes. Mr. Terrell stands a good chance of winning North Paddington.

Mr. Henry Jephson, author of the interesting book on "The History of the Political Platform," which has just appeared, is of Irish extraction, and can claim connection with one or two noble Irish families. He commenced political life as a strong Radical, and was for a time assistant secretary to Mr. Trevelyan. In 1885 he contested the Oswestry division of Shropshire against Mr. Stanley Leighton M.P. On that occasion Mr. Jephson advocated a drastic policy of agricultural reform, and also the disestablishment of the Church. He made a considerable impression on the laborers, and at one time it was thought even by the Tories that he would win. A Shropshire farmer made the remark, however, "We want a Shropshire man for Shropshire, and no Irish need apply." This cry, coupled with the influence of the parsons, enabled Mr. Leighton to win by a fair majority. At the time of the Home Rule Bill Mr. Jephson went with Mr. Chamberlain, and there is, alas, no proof that he has yet found salvation. Apart, however, from Home Rule, he is still an excellent Radical.

The most distinguished guest at the Electrical Exhibition dinner on Saturday evening, the 6th. February, was Mr. Tesla, the young electrical scientist, who delivered a remarkable lecture before the Royal Institution the other day. Mr. Tesla is a native of Lika, Montenegro, but for some years, has been resident in the United States. He is an earnest and enthusiastic worker in the cause of electrical science, and is wandering in a new fairyland of electricity, where, if gas company directors were to follow him, they would turn pale with affright. His discoveries bid fair to revolutionise the whole method of producing the electric light. Mr. Tesla is above the middle height, dark, and looks very young, though with a most expressive face and eyes. He is now on his way to visit his mother in Montenegro.

Mr. Lewis Coward, Mrs. Osborne's counsel enjoys a considerable practice. He was an old Corpus Christi, Cambridge man, and took his B. A. degree in 1874. He took the Manson scholarship while at College, and was also lieutenant in the Varsity Volunteers. He was called 1877, went the south-eastern circuit, and became known to the public as junior counsel in the well-known case of Belt vs. Laws. He was Registrar of Court for the trial of Parliamentary petitions in 1880, and is Recorder of Folkestone. He married in 1879 Miss Murdoch, second daughter of Sir Clinton Murdoch, K.C.M.G. As has already been stated, he was closely connected with Mrs. Osborne and her friends, and acted as [illegible] junior counsel in the libel case.

Of the fifty-four cardinals now living, thirty-four are Italians; four are Austrians or Hungarians; six are French; two are Portuguese, one is a Belge; two are Americans; one is an Irishman; one is an Englishman; and three are Spaniards. Of those three are British subjects—Cardinal Howard now in Rome, Cardinal Moran in Australia, and Cardinal Tachereau in Quebec.

NOTICES.

A WELL-BRED C. Aus. Mare "Coquette," 5 years old, 15ft. 2½in. Broken Charger. Perfect lady's hack. Charming temper. Constantly ridden with hounds. Perfectly sound. Rs. 1,100.—Apply to

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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Another visitor was M. PAUL DU CHAILLU, the distinguished traveller, he writes in *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, "I noticed that "extreme care was taken in all stages of the pre-"paration of the oil."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. W. DOMETT STONE, (comparing it with others) writes—"It is more palatable and "far more efficacious."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. HASSELL in his report says—"It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and "odour. . . . the purest specimen of the oil "ever submitted to me for examination."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. *The Lancet* writes—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with," and *The Indian Medical Gazette* says—"Superior to any we have ever seen."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. J. J. PEARSON, Esq., L.S.A., etc., of Umballa, E. I., writes—"It is *the only* oil that "will remain good for any time in India, all others, "although of fairly good quality on arrival, speed-"ily became rancid, and unfitted for use."

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. DRS. HARDWICKE, ABBOTTS, BARTLETT, TRIPE, SAYRE, MARION SIMS, RUDDOCK, EYSTER, DRYSDALE and others too numerous to mention have given their highest testimony in its favour.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Mothers have found its value. One of them—a perfect stranger—wrote the other day from Manchester. "Mrs. F. has used Mr. P. M's. "oil for her children for several years and finds "it is the best she can procure and more palat-"able than most oils."

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A positive relief and cure for

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Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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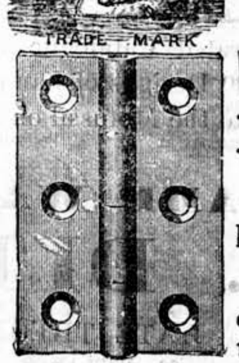

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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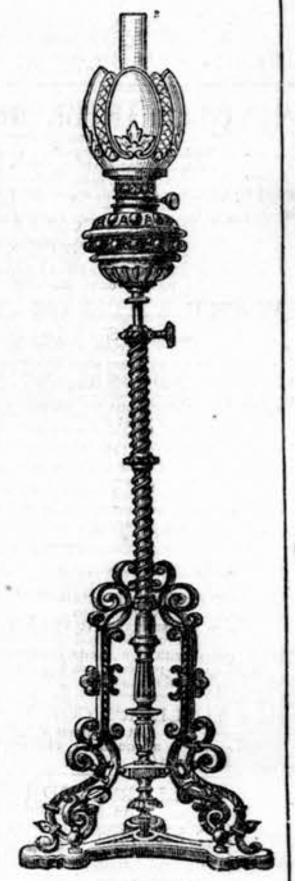

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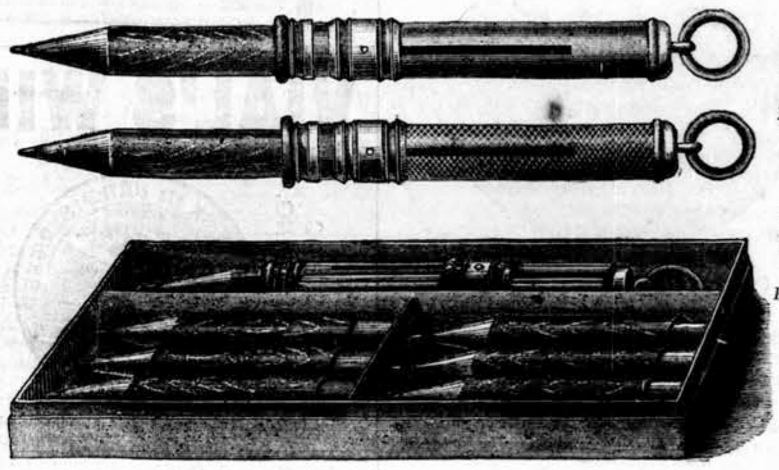

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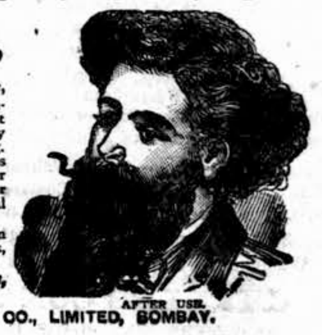

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